BOMBAY GAZETTE

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1840. 3,244.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in November, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 30th Novr. 1840.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF MOOLNA SMALLJEE ADAMJEE, will sell on the dates hereafter mentioned the following Houses viz.

This day Monday the 30th Instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. 2 Houses with upper stories situated near the King's Barracks, assessed No. 130.

On Thursday the 3rd December, at 4 P. M. a three storied House at Chinch Bunder No. 112.

On Saturday the 5th December, at 4 o'clock a three storied House in Busary Walla, No. 35 and a range of 9 apartments with upper Rooms No. 16.

On Monday the 7th December, an upper Roomed House situated in Memon Wara, No. 323.

On Thursday the 9th December, an upper Roomed House with a yard and well of water situated near Cowasjee Patell's Tank.

On Saturday the 12th December, a lower Roomed House situated in Duncan Road opposite the Rope Walk.

Also a large quantity of Beads, Iron, Lead, Grapnels, a Chain Cable, a Brass Gun, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine Oil, &c. The dates of the sale of each article will hereafter be specified; TERMS a deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within three days, or the property will be resold. The first purchaser to pay all expences incurred, make good any loss that may occur, and to forfeit any profit arising from such resale.—All expences occurring on the transfer of the above property; and those of drawing out Title Deeds, to be borne by the purchaser. *

SALE BY AUCTION.

WILL SELL by Public Auction, on Wednesday next the 2d Instant, the above following valuable goods, China Black Handkerchiefs, Satin Striped Flowered Silk; also on account of the concerned 9 cases of Vermilion and 10 cases of Glass beads.

WILL SELL by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 9th Instant, at 1 P. M. a London Built Phæton quite new with a set of Town made Harness for 2 Horses.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Handsome Cab Phæton Price Rs. 850.

A Rifle with American Barrel by Remington, New York, fitted up by Long, Haymarket, London, Price Rs. 400.

FOR SALE on Commission, some superfine Billiard Cloth at Rupees 12 per yard.

Also a few sets of Billiard Balls at 10 Rs. per set.

A large Map of the River Indus, price 35 Rupees.

The Queen's Army List corrected up to February last.

FOR SALE on Commission, at the above Rooms, a few Kegs of Prime Corned Beef, prepared expressly for the climate of 56lbs. each comprising Briskets and Rounds—Price Rs. 28 per Keg.

Also some Genuine Highland Whiskey at Rs. 15 per doz. *

TO be disposed of by Public Auction positively without reserve on Wednesday next the 2nd of December. A large assortment of Oil Cloths, variety of Patterns, and of all sizes. *

FIFTY RUPEES REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN from a House at Kalbadavee on Saturday the 28th Instant.—A GOLD WATCH, Maker's Name HEREFORD with a crest and the Motto "*Bonne et Belle Assez*" engraved on the back of the case.

It had a double gold curb Chain with 5 Gold Seals and 2 rings attached.

Whoever will bring the said Watch &c. to the Printer at the Bombay Gazette Office shall receive the above reward and no questions be asked.

Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s Advertisements.

FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.

WHEREAS between the hours of six o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 21st Instant, and Monday nine o'clock the 23d Instant, the Commission Room of Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, was entered by Burglars, and property to the amount of Rs. 12,852, principally in Gold Watches and Jewellery were stolen.

Notice is hereby given that a Reward of Rupees Five Hundred will be paid by Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. to any person who may give such information as to cause the apprehension and conviction of one or more of the offenders. *

BOMBAY GENERAL LIBRARY.

By Public Auction.

ON Monday the 7th Proximo, on the Premises (Nesbit Lane) the Books, &c. comprising this extensive Library.

The Library consists of every department of Literature and is worthy of particular attention.

The present opportunity being a favourable one for Out-Station Library's augmenting their collections. Messrs. B. and Co. will be happy to receive orders for the purchase of such works as may be required.

Catalogues are published and may be had of the Auctioneers.

The Library will be on view from Thursday the 3d Proximo.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1840. *

FOR SALE.

HAVE received and exposed for Sale a small Invoice of Millinery, consisting of Lady's Cashmere Brocke Dresses of real Swiss printed Cambrics, Warranted fast Colors, Handsome frilled Cerito Shawls, Gauze, Blonde, and Lisle Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Ladies Silk Stockings.

A small quantity of German Lambs' Wool of different colors, &c. &c.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1840.

FOR SALE.

A Few Copies of the Work on Light Infantry Drill, with its application to covering the Movements of the Battalion and Brigade Skirmishing, by Lieut. Colonel Pennycuick, C. B. & K. H. of H. M's. 17th Regiment—Price per copy Rupees 4.

Apply to BLACLWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1840.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.'S SECOND LOTTERY.

On 126 Tickets of the pending Calcutta Lottery of 1841.

1,700 Chances at Co.'s Rupees Ten per Chance

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....		40	Tickets.
1	Do. of.....		20	do.
1	Do. of.....		10	do.
1	Do. of.....		5	do.
5	Do. of one Ticket each		5	do.
10	Do. of ½	do. do.	5	do.
20	Do. of ¼	do. do	5	do.
80	Do. of ⅛	do. do.	10	do.
416	Do. of 1-16	do.	26	do.

535 Prizes Total 126 Tickets

The drawing of the above Lottery shall take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November next.

Nearly one third of this Lottery has already been disposed, intending Subscribers are solicited to make early applications at their Office No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. DYKE AND Co, and at BOMONJEE DADABHOY'S Confectionery Depot No. 125, Cossitollah.

The result of the drawing of this Lottery with the respective names of Prize holders will be published a day after the conclusion of the drawing for the satisfaction of the Subscribers.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND Co.
BOMONJEE DADABHOY, Projectors.
Trustee. *

A Gray Arab Saddle or Buggy Horse also a Bay Arab Saddle Horse lately imported and in fine order will be sold at a low price if applied for this day.

They may be seen near Messrs. Blackwell and Co. of whom please inquire.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1840.

MESSRS. WAGHORN AND CO'S AGENCY.

THE undersigned will register all Letters, Parcels, &c. to Europe to the care of Mr. Waghorn, at their establishment, 13, Meadow Street.

Parties at Outstations, will please send their letters accompanied with reference for payment.

Mr. Waghorn's packet will be kept open till 12 o'clock, A. M. of the day of the Steamer's departure.—An after packet will also be kept open till a quarter before 2 for letters, on which a fee of half a Rupee each will be charged.

COLLETT AND Co.
Book Sellers.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT THE CAPE IF INDUCEMENT OFFERS.—The fast sailing Ship "*Frances*," G. CORKHILL, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on the 1st proximo.—Apply to HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL. *

Meadow Street, 30th November 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship WOODMAN, JOHN GOOD, Commander—For Freight apply to EDWARD BATES. *

Church Lane, Nov. 30, 1840.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta.....	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England.....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and with ut any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840.

FOR SALE at the undermentioned an Invoice of best broad Brimmed Drab and black Hats, also Gossamer Hats, and some superior Penknives.

L. BARRETTO,
Hummum Street, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1840.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)..... ...	do.	„	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	„	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	„	6
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	„	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	„	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	„	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	„	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	„	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	„	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	„	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	„	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	„	36
Orinto do.	do.	„	15

*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

POONA RACES FOR 1840.

First Day, Tuesday, 8th December 1840.

1st Race.—A Cup given by the Officers of H. M.'s 4th light dragoons, value 150 Guineas, added to a sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs, five forfeit if declared the day before the Poona meeting of 1840 for all Maiden Arabs the day of closing, two miles. 8 stone 7lbs. Three horses to start, or the cup to be withheld. To close and name on the 1st July 1840. (20 subscribers.)

2nd Race.—The Claret Stakes of Rs. 300 from the fund and Rs. 300 each subscription for all Arabs, weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged, 9 stone. Heats 1¼ mile, closes on the 15th October. (3 subscribers.)

3rd Race.—The Welter 400 Rs. from the fund and 200 Rs. each subscription, R. C. 11 stone 7lbs. maidens of the season allowed 7lbs., gentlemen riders.

4th Race.—A match between Mr. Field's Feramorz and Mr. Kemp's Juba, 1 mile, 8 stone 7lbs., Mr. Field betting 1000 Rs. to 700 H. F.

Second Day, Friday, 11th December.

1st Race.—A Sweepstakes for Maiden Arabs that never started before the Poona meeting of 1840. Rs. 400 from the fund, and Rs. 500 each subscription. To close on the 15th October, weight 8 stone 7lbs, Two miles. (5 subscribers.)

2nd Race.—Ladies' and Bachelors' Purse Rs.—with Rs. 200 each subscription. For all Arab Horses, heats 1¼ mile, weight 8 stone 7lbs.

3rd Race.—A Purse of Rs. 400 from the fund and Rs. 100 each subscription for all Arabs, weight for inches, 14 hands, 8 stone 7lbs. Heats 1½ mile and a distance.

Third Day, Tuesday, 15th December.

1st Race.—The Indus Stakes for all Arab Horses that have never won before the 1st July 1840. Rs. 600 from the fund and Rs. 300 each subscription. To close and the Horses named and described on the 15th October, R. C. weight for age, 100 Rs. forfeit if declared by the 20th November. (6 subscribers.)

2nd Race.—A sweepstakes of 50 gold mohurs for all Arab Horses. Heats 2 miles, weight 8 stone 10lbs., maidens of the season 8 stone. To close on the 15th October, half forfeit if declared the day before running. (3 subscribers.)

3rd Race.—A Hack stakes of Rs. 200 from the fund and Rs. 50 each subscription, Heats 1 mile, weight 11 stone, gentlemen riders.

The winner to be sold for Rs. 500 if claimed within 1 hour of weighing the last Jockey, preference to be given as the Horses come in.

Fourth Day, Thursday, 17th December.

1st Race.—A Handicap by a committee to be appointed for the occasion, to which all winners, except those of the Hack and Poney plates, must pay Rs. 100, to which will be added Rs. 600 from the fund.—2 miles.

2nd Race.—A Handicap by the same committee for the beaten Horses of the meeting who have saved their distance. Rs. 300 from the fund, and Rs. 50 each subscription. Heats one and a half mile.

3rd Race.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 with Rs. 50 from the fund for all Ponies 12 hands 3 inches and under; half mile heats.

Fifth Day, Saturday, 17th December.

1st Race.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 500 for all Arab Horses, 3 miles, weight 9 stone, maidens on the 1st July 1840, 8 stone. To close on the 15th October, and name the day before running, 3 subscribers or no Race. (4 subscribers.)

Some matches to come off on the same day.

Any horse walking over to receive only half stakes, and no Horse to walk over more than once during the meeting. In the event of the funds proving insufficient, a deduction to be made according to the deficiency from the amount of public money run for.

FORRESTER.—Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1840.

No. 758 of 1840.—The following appointment is made.

26th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain R. H. Goodenough to be Quarter Master and interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language, vice Wilson promoted.—Date of appointment, 1st November 1840.

No. 759 of 1840.—The following temporary appointment is confirmed:

Lieutenant Dougals Hamilton of the 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the detached Wing of that Corps, proceeding to Sattara.

No. 760 of 1840.—The following order is confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Payne, dated the 23rd instant, appointing Captain Wenn to act as Quarter Master to the 13th Regiment Native Infantry during Lieutenant McDougall's absence on leave at the Presidency.

No. 761 of 1840.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Hallett to relieve Captain Johnstone, Madras Establishment, of the Commissariat duties at Belgaum, and Lieutenant Hartley to take charge of the Deputy's Office at the Presidency, during the absence of Captain Davidson.

No. 762 of 1840.—The following appointments are made:

Captain L. Brown of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major to the 1st Infantry Brigade of the Scinde Force, vice Boscawen promoted to a Regimental Majority.

Lieutenant G. Rippon of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to be Baggage Master to the Force under Major General Brooks.

No. 763 of 1840.—Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Smith C. B. of the 3rd Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Acg. Secy. to Govt.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27th. Lieut. Wolley, 14th Regt. from Rajkote.
do. 28th. Capt. G. M. Arthur, 20th M. N. I. from Asseerghur.
do. do. Lieut. J. Rose, 15th Regt. N. I. from Ehewndy.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27th.—Lt. Col. Ottey, N. V. Bn. to Capoolie.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 13th October 1840.

Notce is hereby given. that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Friday the 1st of January 1841.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 10th November 1840.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the Overland Mail to be conveyed to Suez, by the H. C. Steamer Cleopatra, on Tuesday next, the 1st Proximo, will be closed at this Office, at 12 o'clock, precisely on that day.

An after Packet, will however be kept open till 2 o'clock, P. M. on the terms already published in the Government Gazette of the 5th September 1839.

E E. ELLIOT,
Post Master Genl.

Bombay Genl Post Office,
25th November 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28th.—Ship Mayaram Dayaram, G. Dicey Commander from Siam 11th September. *Passengers.*—Two Natives.

Do. Barque Indian Queen, J. D. Shrieve Master, from Madras 14th October. *Passengers.*—Reverend Mr. Miller.

SAILED.—None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee.	Cleopatra.
CUTTERS.	Hugh Lindsay.
Nurbudda.	Berenice.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Ann.
Julia.	Royal Saxon
Westmoreland,	Charlotte.
Dartmouth.	Amity.
Sarah	Java.
John Garrow.	Indian.
Harriet Scott.	Helena.
Gilmore.	Frances.
Recovery.	Superior.
Malabar	Brilliant.
Orleana.	Childe Harold.
Bombay.	Woodman.
Duke of Lancaster,	Brenda
James Moran.	Strabane.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Maria.
Pittamber Savoy,	Ruby
Caroline.	Lowjee Family.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Charles Forbes.
Colonel Neval.	Fanny,
Atiet Rahimau.	Helen.
Caledonia.	Hydroose.
Elphinstone.	Charlotte.
Faiz Rubany.	Union.
Essavie.	Mayaram Dayaram.
	Indian Queen.
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
Lad Aele.	Brig Simplicia.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, November 30, 1840.

ARRIVED November 28, Ship *Mayaram Dayaram*, G. Dicey, Master, from Siam 11th September, touched at Singapore, passed the *Scaleby Castle* off Cape Rachada; Do. Barque *Indian Queen*, J. D. Shrieve, Master, from Madras 14th October, touched at Ceylon, Quilon, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Vingorla.—Passenger Revd. Mr. Miller.

By a Notice from the Marine Department subjoined below, we see that the Steamer for the Persian Gulf is detained until the 3rd Proximo. This will give us a little more breathing time, and we trust to be able to receive some certain accounts from China and the proceedings at Chusan which are now the agitating topics of the day.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the departure of the Steamer under orders to proceed with a Mail to the Persian Gulf, is postponed until the afternoon of the 3rd proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 26th November 1840.

THE *Bombay Gazette Overland Dispatch* will be delivered to our Subscribers at an early hour on Tuesday morning. If anything of importance should occur between the 1st and 3rd Proximo a Postscript will be added and sent viâ the Persian Gulf. We remind such of our Constituents as have not furnished us with the address of their Friends in England to whom they wish it to be sent, that we solicit early information on that subject.

WE have been informed by very good authority that a Political Functionary in Scinde has written to a distinguished Individual here, that the Ameers of Scinde had offered congratulations to the British Authorities at Hyderabad on the retaking of Khelat, the news of which they had received by some private Cossid, but that up to the date of the departure of the letter in question no official intelligence of such recapture had reached the Residency. We have many reasons to believe that this intelligence will turn out to be correct, the last accounts from General Nott's Camp, were from a place very near Khelat, and the writer then stated that they hoped to be in possession of the Town and Citadel in a few days. Nusseer Khan was away at the attack on Dadur, and it is not improbable that during his absence his Chiefs bewildered for want of a head, and also from the absence of their best men with the Khan, would be intimidated into surrender without firing a shot (as is said to be the case) on the approach of the British Force.

SINCE writing the above (as we anticipated) we find that Khelat was occupied without resistance on the 4th of November by General Nott's Force.

THE Murder of poor Lieutenant Loveday, when his rescue was almost accomplished by the Force under Major Boscawen is truly afflicting. It is stated that a wretch of the name of Gool Mahomed had charge of him and caused him to be slain. In the settlement of the Khelat affair this *must not be forgotten.* Nusseer Khan has now no hope of any accommodation with the British Power, and though he might not have ordered the commission of the barbarous deed, yet he is highly culpable, in not having secured the good treatment of his captive, and the prevention of any violence on the part of his followers. The *Courier* suggests two methods of testifying the sense entertained by his Government of this meritorious officer's services. In one we heartily concur, that if required the patronage of the Court of Directors may be extended to any of his relatives who may stand in need of assistance. This is really a way to encourage men to acts of self Devotion and Heroism. The officers of the Indian armies all come out young to this Country, and are generally the junior Members of large Families, whose means are severely taxed in these days of high prices and expensive living, to qualify their Cadets for the honorable employment they go to fill. What a consolation then even in death would it be to the expiring hero to know, that his fall though wept over by a tender Mother or Sister, would be in some measure alleviated by some increased means of comfort afforded by a grateful Country or the provision of a Brother otherwise doomed to struggle severely with the Tide of Fortune. Such tributes far exceed the value of the gorgeous marble Tomb or the Votive Urn, and the spirit of the heroic dead might be supposed to be soothed in its flight to the realms of immortality, by the consciousness that though removed from scenes of strife and glory, the remaining years of a fond Parent or relative would be solaced by security from indigence, and the natural Tear be dried in the consolatory reflection, that the lost one died with honor in the service of a government, whose liberality would testify their sense of his merits, and their sorrow at his untimely end.

SINCE writing the above we have received an account of Lieutenant Loveday's Sufferings and Death from the deposition of his Servant which we subjoin.

An account of Lieutenant Loveday's Sufferings from the day he was taken Prisoner.

Sumputt Sirdar Bearer in the service of the late Lieutenant Loveday 37th Regiment Bengal N. I. states, "There was a battle for three days at Khelat, the Town was full of Beeloochees as well as the Country round about, *on the 20th August* 1840, the Brahoee Beeloochees took my Master Prisoner. I remember the date for Mrs Loveday told me to be sure to do so, I was with him then, and *served him up to the day of his Murder.* For 15 days they confined him in a lofty house at Khelat called Meeree, he was fed abundantly with their description of food, and was well clothed, but they took away all his Property, not even leaving his private Journal which he endeavoured all in his Power to retain, My Master had often told me that if he could once get away, he would receive several thousand Rupees for those Papers. Their Force consisted of about 8000 Men who *shortly* afterwards marched with the intention of attacking Captain Bean They took my Master along with them, during the March he was on a camel, and allowed to lie in a Tent, we arrived at Moostang in three days, when they requested Mr. Loveday to write to Captain Bean, so as to come to terms with them, he replied "I fear it is too late now to do so, had you taken my advice before leaving Khelat something might have been done." At length he agreed to do as they requested, but not till they had urged him repeatedly to do so, accordingly Mr. Masson who was also a Prisoner was dispatched along with 4 Sewars, they never returned again, but a *letter was sent instead, the contents of which being read and explained to the Chiefs, they agreed instantly to kill my Master,* and to fight against the British. Rama Dewan a rich Bunyah, in their Company, when he heard how matters stood, came and told me not to be frightened as he had taken a great liking to my Master, and had given 2000 Rupees to have his life spared which had been granted. The whole force then went against Captain Bean, after threatening and insulting my Master which they were in the constant habit of doing, *and left us at Moostang, the Party returned in 3 or 4 days, who with the exception of about 100 men left with the young Khan dispersed and went to their homes.* Gool Mahomed returned to Khelat, we remained there two days with the young Khan, and marched to attack Dadur, we went by the Moostang road, whilst Gool Mahomed came by another, and joined us after three Marches. In 6 days more we arrived at Beebee Nanee and were joined by a multitude of Beeloochees, the town was crowded with Women and Children, my *Master ever since leaving Moostang had been fettered and not allowed a Tent,* the fetters, were taken off during the day, as we always marched on a camel in *Khajawah's* guarded by a number of Men, we were pelted with stones by the crowd, on passing Beebee Nanee. My Master received a severe knock from one on the bridge of his nose though he endeavoured to protect himself with his Clothes. I was hurt in several places. As the Sun was very hot during the day, I used to throw my clothes over the two Khajawahs to protect my Master, he became Sick several times and fell off greatly, at night they always chained him to the Khajawahs, we were occasionally tied at night. Rama Dewan told me without my even hinting it to him, that he had employed a thief to set him if possible at liberty. I was then about to ask him more questions, when he said ask no more, it must not be heard. We never exceeded a 15 Miles March, my Masters Khidmuttgar was also with him. Gool Mahomed at first treated me very severely, as he suspected that I had hid my Master's Property, after we arrived at Dadur parties were sent out to attack the English, we were never taken. My Master requested me to obtain 8 Rupees from Rama Dewan and to bring a shield for a Beelooch who always guarded him, which was done, for which act I was instantly confined at a distance of about 30 Yards from my poor Master. Yesterday intelligence was received early in the morning, that the English were advancing, the Chiefs assembled and determined on attacking them on their March, and started for that intention leaving us behind. Shortly afterwards a Sewar Camel came rushing in, and told those with the Baggage to run off to the Hills as a tremendous body of English were pouring down on them, the Women who had when the Party went forth, *prayed with Korans on their heads for Victory*, now shrieked, and great was the confusion in Camp, we were then left unguarded, shortly afterwards as the Troops had made a halt, the Beeloochees who had run away returned, and loaded a great many camels which they carried away, another Sewar coming up sent them off again. On looking to see my Master I found him dead.

3rd November 1840.

We have just received the following item of intelligence, by which it will be seen that Llehree is threatened with an attack from the Beeloochee Tribes.

"The Brahooes under the Beebee Mother are "some 14 Miles from hence, amounting, fami-"lies and followers of all kinds included, to "10,000. They purpose attacking Llehree and "I believe are soliciting the help of the Kaj-"jucks and Murrees, and if they can obtain that, "to come back and fight us.—Llehree is at pre-"sent unprotected."

OUR Cotemporary of the *Delhi Gazette* informs us, that Shere Sing was proclaimed Sovereign of the Punjaub on the 7th Instant by the Durbar of Lahore with Dhyan Sing at their head, and their allegiance tendered, and that all immediate fears of disturbances are for the present removed. Shere Sing was born in 1809 and immediately declared illegitimate by Runjeet, for reasons which will be found detailed in our extracts. In process of time he was nominated Governor of Cashmere, which he managed so badly that he was recalled and remained in disgrace. He is represented as bearing no good will to the British, and as being a great debauchee and sensualist. Our Brother of the *Times* in his paper of Saturday last states, that one of No Nehal Sing's Wives is in her third Month of pregnancy, that her Mother has got possession of the Fort, and refuses to yield it up to Shere Sing on account of the likelihood of an heir to the race of Runjeet. It is well known Eastern Courts are not very particular about lineal succession, but we think if this piece of intelligence prove to be correct, that pursuant to the Treaties entered into by the Government of British India with the Maharajah Runjeet Sing we are bound to assert the rights of his lineal descendants, and that if a Prince be born, that it will become our duty to maintain his rights. Under all the circumstances of the case the poor

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Lady ought to be secured, as she would soon fall a victim to the violence of an unscrupulous usurper. Happen what may, it will be the bounden duty of those at the head of our affairs, not to allow so favorable an opportunity as the present to escape, without improvement for the furtherance of the British Interests. The least that ought to be required from the Seikh Government should be, the establishment of a Residency and a Subsidiary Force, also if the engagements entered into with Runjeet did specifically stipulate that we were to guarantee the Throne to his lineal descendants, which we believe to be the case, there can be no doubt that his Widow ought to be protected by us until a child be born, and in the mean time affairs should be administered by a Council or Regency. The Game of Politics in the Punjaub is completely in the Earl of Auckland's hands. We can only hope he will lead Trumps and no matter how strong his adversary may be in Trick, that His Lordship will hold all the Honors.

It is with very great pleasure that we observe an order appointing Captain Louis Brown of the 5th N. I. to be Brigade Major to the First Infantry Brigade of the Scinde Force vice Boscawen promoted. Captain Brown's gallant defence of Kahan is deserving of every reward which the Government can give, and we still hope to see an order issued granting some substantial recompense to the whole of the detachment. It may be said that they only did their duty, granted, but then they did it well, and the protracted defence of this Post has gone far towards pacificating the wild Tribes of the Murrees and others in the Hills, and established a character for bravery and determination in the Sepoy which has had no slight moral effect on the Beloochee. We should imagine Captain Brown's local knowledge as well as his acquaintance with the Tribes, render him the most efficient Officer who could have been appointed to the situation he now holds, and we have no doubt that the Commander of his Brigade will congratulate himself not a little, at having so brave and intelligent an officer in so responsible a situation on his Staff as his Brigade Major.

Our Brother of the *Courier* informs us that a Parsee Shopkeeper has been very nearly attacked for selling Hams and Pigs Faces in Cabool, and recommends that no more of the unclean animal should be sent to that quarter. Now we think it rather hard that our brave brethren up in the far North, should be deprived of Ham with their Christmas Turkey especially as it approaches so near to, that Festive period, of course the Parsee did not take the Hams and Pigs faces to sell to the Mahomedans and we do not see, why the European officers little comforts should be invaded, and their dinners abridged to please the fanaticisms of the Caboolites. Why do not the shopkeepers call it Walacetee Mutton, as they do in Constantinople where many a son of Islam takes his rasher on the Coals without grudging, and washes it down with a little of the forbidden juice with great gusto.—All Joking apart, the Camp followers of the British Army ought to be protected from all annoyance, "*and no dirt eaten*" (as the Persians say) in the shape of knuckling down to Musselman prejudices. Their pride and insolence is well known, and from much of Shah Shoojah's conduct and that of his Family, we conceive they would be very glad to offer any contemptible annoyance in their power to their trusty friends the Pork eating Feringees. We trust Sir W. MacNaghten will exert himself in the proper quarter "to save the English Bacon."

It is sincerely to be regretted, that the Khelat Jewels have realized only so small a sum as rupees 53,675. 2. 57. We fear it will be a great disappointment to many of our gallant friends of the Khelat Force. They have however one consolation, that the honors they have won and now wear are imperishable and beyond all price and that the Colours of their Regiments will go down to posterity with the honorable achievement of Khelat emblazon'd on their silken Folds.

Our Calcutta Papers of the 16th of November have arrived and in a great measure confirm the News we gave from Chusan. The Emperor has received Admiral Elliot with distinction, and agreed to a Treaty to be negotiated at Canton Three millions are to be paid before Chusan is evacuated. In the mean time a letter has been received at Malacca which states, that our Ships of War had forced the passage of the Bocca Tigris captured the Forts and proceeded on to Canton. We published a small extra yesterday for our readers which was taken from that of the Calcutta *Commercial Advertiser*. We now give all the papers we have been able to collect on the subject.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in our columns of this day announcing the appointment of Messrs. Collett and Co. Booksellers, as Agents in Bombay to Messrs. Waghorn and Co., in Egypt. We think this a very good arrangement. As the Proprietors of an extensive Library and Reading Room, to which the Public have constant access, all information can be quickly obtained from thence, and Papers and Periodicals will be more safely intrusted to them. A Merchant has generally too much on his hands, to conduct an Agency like that of Waghorn and Co., to the satisfaction of all parties, while it will be the interest of Collett and Co., to extend their connection as far as possible, and by care and attention to Messrs. Waghorn's constituents, to bring themselves golden opinions from the public and merit a liberal increase of Patronage in their own peculiar line of business.

We insert a Prospectus of the ensuing Poonah Races. We understand that some good Horses are entered, and much sport is expected. The First Day is on the 8th Proximo. We are promised an account of the running, which we shall not fail to submit to our Sporting Friends.

Those who possess a large stud in this Island will no doubt be glad to receive the intelligence we now communicate. "At an adjourned Meeting of the Court of Petty Sessions on Saturday last, it was decided after a lengthened discussion, that the Premises on the East of the Byculla Road near the Baboola Tank, on which for many years past Hay Stacks have been located, were *objectionable*, under the rule, order and Regulation III of A. D. 1815, and the Grass now collected was ordered to be removed." Several owners of property in the vicinity, and the Engineer Officer employed under the Court were examined. It appeared "that of late, the Stacks have been burned down regularly every year, and although the Fire had not providentially extended to buildings, yet in the centre of a populous neighbourhood like Byculla, much anxiety had been felt, and the chances of the Wind had perhaps alone prevented heavy losses both of property and Life. A Spot also near Chintzpoogly has been provided for a Hay Depot which will be much less liable to be set fire to, if proper regulations are enforced by the Authorities, while daily Hay Markets have been established in different Quarters of the Town, under the supervision of the Clerk of the Markets, that the public may suffer no inconvenience from the removal of the Stacks from their present open and exposed situation, one, which a Committee assembled by order of Government in 1839, to examine and report on the subject, pronounced "*highly dangerous*"!!! Now in the face of this report another year has elapsed, and another Fire has taken place greatly to the damage of the pockets of Horse proprietors, but equally to the profit and pleasure of Grass sellers and Contractors. A Treble Price was immediately laid on every bundle of grass, and that at a period just before the rains, when none could be brought in from Salsette or the adjacent Country. Not a doubt has existed that this was occasioned by Incendiaries, and that it is a regular system to defraud the Public and lay them under contribution. At the time of the last case of Swing, we uplifted our feeble voice to the necessity of a new Hay Yard and strict regulations. A very extensively walled enclosure strongly patrolled and supervised, by one or more European Constables, who should go the rounds regularly inside and outside of the compound ought to be established, while all persons prowling round the enclosure after dark who could not give a good account of themselves, should be walked off to a Watch House which should be placed at the Gate. We trust no opposition will be offered to this very wise enactment, but that on the contrary the whole European and Native Community will come forward to support this measure with all their influence. We are certainly improving in our Municipal regulations, and it is great matter for congratulation. We have gone on badly enough for years, let us now hope for a new order of things, and that though our present authorities may not be able to say to Bombay, as the great Doria did to Genoa "that he found her brick and left her marble" they may be able to boast "that they found us hopelessly cheated and vexed without a prospect of redress, and left us with good municipal regulations, wholesome Food, a good Police, and consequent improved temper, and increased security of Life and Property."

On Saturday after the Court of Petty Sessions broke up, a Woman named Anne Meade, Wife of a Soldier of H. M. 18th Regiment R. I. was placed before the Senior Magistrate of Police, charged with having caused the death of another Woman named Brindle of H. M. 17th Regiment, by striking her a violent blow on the side on Tuesday last, at Colabah. Some depositions were taken, and the Prisoner was remanded for further examination on Tuesday next.

China.

Bengal Hurkaru Extraordinary, November 16.

We have been unfortunate and have not received a single line of news direct from China. We have, however, applied in every quarter, and have gleaned a few items that may be relied on, which, with extracts from our contemporaries' extras, we now republish, in a second extra, for the benefit of our readers.

The viceroy Ke-shan, at the mouth of the Peho, treated the British plenipotentiary, Captain Elliot, with marked civility, and the Emperor has appointed him Ke-shan, to go to Canton, as Commissioner, to settle all points in negotiation there.

The troops at Chusan, have been suffering severely from sickness—the deaths, since the occupation of the island, being, Europeans 69, Natives 19. H. M.'s 26th had particularly suffered. Want of fresh meat had caused dysentry to break out among the troops and the bazaars were very ill supplied. The Navy, at sea, had also suffered severely from dysentry, but few casualties had occurred. Capt. Shean, of H. M.'s 49th. was the only officer that had died at Chusan The sudden transitions from heat to cold, had caused much suffering among the troops, who were forthwith to go into winter quarters at Chusan, and supplies of fresh provisions were expected from Manilla and elsewhere. There seems a strong disposition on the part of the Chinese, to sacrifice Commissioner Lin, who has become very unpopular.

At Amoy the chinese attempted to capture H. M. Ship *Alligator*, and a few days after to cut off three of her boats, but failed on each occasion, suffering very considerable loss, though the *Alligator* has only small brass guns. Capt. Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery, and his servant, whilst walking in Chusan, were kidnapped and carried off to Ning-po, where they are detained, but treated with kindness. The armed brig *Kite*, a vessel taken up for the service, and employed in surveying the mouth of the Yangtzea river, had either been wrecked or captured, and her commander and lascar crew were also detained at Ning po, and treated kindly likewise. The news from Macao is, that affairs remain in *statu quo*. Mr. Stanton was still detained at Canton, and no further collision had taken place between the Chinese and our forces.

(*From our Friends.*)

The following are extracts of letters from Chusan, dated 30th September:

The Admiral arrived yesterday from Pekin, and we are given to understand, that the question of war or no war, is settled. The Emperor, it is said, behaved very civilly to Admiral Elliott, and showed every attention and kindness to all the English, and stated that he was quite ignorant of the cause of the English making war upon him, as he was quite peaceably inclined. The Emperor has sent two Commissioners to Canton, to negotiate a treaty with us. It appears by all accounts, that Lin has exceeded his authority, and has been acting contrary to the wishes of the Celestial Court; and the Emperor, it is said, informed the Admiral, that if the English wished it, Lin should be given over to them, to be dealt with as the Admiral thought proper. Chusan is very unhealthy, and the Cameronians have suffered severely. There are now 519 of our men in hospital, and they have buried for the last three days, three men daily. Captain Anstruther, an Officer of Artillery, whilst sketching one evening, was surrounded by about fifty Chinese soldiers, who bound him hand and foot, and succeeded in carrying him away to Ning-Po, where he has been imprisoned ever since. Captain Elliott has this day gone over in the Steamer to get him released. H. M. S. *Melville*, has been hove down and repaired, sufficiently to carry her either to Bombay or Calcutta, where she must be docked.

"I have prepared a letter and certificate for the *Marian* and dated for to-morrow which I will get Sir J. Gordon to sign—it will then go by the *Cruizer*, H. M. Brig, the day after to-morrow to Singapore. The duplicate I shall forward by the *Ternaut*, which goes about the same time via Macoa. We have all the Canton merchants here or nearly so—Jardine, Wallace, Drysdale, Burns, &c. &c.—they are most sadly put out in consequence of the trade being stopped, and from all appearance, it will not be opened for some time. H. M. Ship the *Wellesley* has returned from the Gulf to Pe-chi-le; but what the Admiral has done no one knows—he will be off in a few days from Canton, where, report says, there is to be a commissioner from the Emperor to try and settle the question, which I think is altogether a game of humbug, to get us away from this place, which they are very anxious to do. You will be glad to hear that H. M. Ship the Melville, the Hon'ble Capt. Dundas, has been hove down and repaired fit for service. She will be ready for sea by the 12th proximo. The Brig *Kite* belonging to my friend Thomas Smith of Newcastle, is lost, she was taken up at Madras and arrived here, about the same time that I did, she was armed and despatched to join H. M. S. *Conway* employed surveying the entrance of the river Yang-Taze-Keang in lat. 32, about six weeks ago, and has not since been heard of, the commander had his wife with him, and we know that the Chinese have about 20 prisoners and one woman, no one is safe here just now to go ¼ mile from camp, for fear of being walked off with, they took Captain Anstruther of the Madras Artillery away about a fortnight ago, and got him clear off the island of Chusan the Ning-poo, a place on the main land and only about 20 miles from this, where I believe, the whole of the line of battle ships are to go and demand the prisoners. The *Marion* is likely to be continued in the service, I am glad to say, perhaps two years. What think you of that, I am well found and require little or nothing to go on with for another year. I have not seen such things since I have been in China, so please take up the *Hurkaru* on my account and forward them to me, as we are always glad to get a newspaper. I hope you will also continue to write to me giving me all the news of Calcutta.

(*From the Englishman.*)

Tingae-haen, Chusan, August 24, 1840.—From the papers (yours have reached up to 24th June,) all junks are directed to be seized as Prize property. I fear the Commissioner will realize very little for the place as not one has yet been confiscated! A junk has lately been towed by one of the Steamers which conveyed, a party of the 49th; round the Island, laden with sugar. She is allowed to sell her cargo and go free with the proceeds.

In the Brigade orders of some days back, it is stated that a party of 400 Chinese soldiers had arrived from Nimpo and dispersed in the villages; perhaps these villains are principals in the frequent aggressions lately made on foraging parties, who venture into the country. In fact those who used formerly to keep supplies in hand ready for disposal, seem afraid to dispose of any before their countrymen. To every enquiry for Poultry, they have the ready cry '*Mowah*,' which signifieth, I believe, they have nothing.

Captain Noble, Master of the transport *Kite*, Store ship, has his wife on board. I met them both in a Joss-House the other day. The Chinese were surprized to see a lady whose dress caused much wonderment and careful (?) examination.

September 8.—We have just heard news of the loss of the '*Indian Oak*' near the Island of Formosa and not far from the great Loochoo Island. I am glad that report says no life has been lost. Some of the Fleet have been ordered out to the assistance of the shipwrecked people—the despatches, both public and private, will have to be brought back—By the bye, can you not persuade 'those to whom it may concern' to observe some celerity and precision in the despatch of communications from and to Calcutta—I fear there is something rotten—not in the state of Denmark—but in the Post office at some place and no mistake!

Sept. 21.—The people at Ningpo are getting '*mugra.*' They defy, (and dare to do so,) our landing in the Island. The blockading party are about two miles from the Island.

I regret to report the loss of Captain Anstruther of the Madras Army. He has been kidnapped by the Chinese of Chusan? He was sketching, I learn beyond Cantonment, attended only by a native servant, and no trace of either can be obtained.

Several parties both by land and by water, have been into the country and round the Island, but I regreat without any satisfactory result. It is apprehended that, Captain Anstruther and his attendent are now at Ningpo. Another party under Col. Montgomerie, C. B., are to proceed this afternoon to Shohoo. It consists of a Subaltern and men from the Artillery and a Captain; a Subaltern and men from H. M. 49th Foot. I hope their labour, may be more successful.

Subsequently to Capt. A. having been burked, the Governor has prohibited (in Brigade orders) officers going into the interior beyond the immediate range of the camp without proper escort, and if accidentally detained beyond usual hour in any quarter, to report to their respective commanding officer. The Governor expresses further, that individuals may disregard personal risk, but he hopes that the recollection of the injury to the service which must ensue from the kidnapping of an officer by the enemy, and of the fatigue to their comrades, which any unusual absence of an officer, must occasion, while a price is known to be set upon their heads, will suffice to secure attention to his request.

I learn that some of the Chinese, whose junks and cargoes have lately been seized, gagged the European Officers of the Navy sent on Board and very nearly succeeded in escaping, but for the aid afforded by the *Cruizer's* boats.

Report has just reached us, that 27 Junks are at anchor in the outer harbour it was first believed they were war-junks, but subsequently it is reported that they are no *dealers* in powder and shot.

I hear that Mr. Goodwyn, 3d officer of the Steamer *Queen*, has received a severe cut on his shoulder from the Chinese. He had been foraging, I learn, in company with others.

Rumour is busy again. It is said that, we are to be taken by surprize during one of these dark nights and driven out of the Island. The delay which has already taken place since the taking of Chusan, towards the adoption of active measures, seems, to give confidence to the celestials of our inability to go the whole hog.

Sept. 22*d.*—Good news I have to tell. The Steamer *Madagascar* has just come into harbour again. She accompanied the Admiral to Pekoe. By this opportunity we have intelligence, that the admiral is of his return and will be in, it is expected, within the week.—The Emperor, I learn, is anxious to make peace and to restore harmony. He wishes to give us the Island of "Lantao," if we evacuate this den on filth and disease, (Chusan.) Commissioner Lin's head is not worth a pice—as the Chinese authorities are ready to make him headless if our *burra sahib* requires it.

It may now be fairly assumed, that we shall leave this place very soon, that is to say on the treaty being concluded. I expect a portion of the Expedition will accompany the Admiral on his going to Canton for the purpose.

The Junks alluded to, in my *note*, under yesterday's date, have all been brought in. They are laden, I understand, with sugar, tea, &c. I hope they have some good tea.

I hear that our party met excellent reception from the people at Pekoe. They had supplies plentiful, and it was difficult to make the venders receive payment for them, as they desired to give all "free-gratis."

Sept. 23.—Various are the opinions as to the probable time which will be taken up before the treaty is finally concluded. I apprehend no difficulty in getting 'the promised land' and plentiful of smooth words to boot, but gloomy otherwise as regards the reimbursement of the attendant expences of the expedition. I think we shall be fortunate if matters are settled by Jan. 1841.

The Chief Magistrate has succeeded in taking as hostage, the family of the man, who it is strongly supposed, has *burked* capt. Anstruther.

Sept. 24*th*... *The Madagascar* Steamer, is going out, having Sir G. Bremer on board. The Commodore proceeds to meet the Admiral. It is said, that Captain Anstruther is at Ningpoo and where nineteen others (!) are also detained as hostages. Rumour hath it, that Capt. Noble, master of the ship *Kite* and his lady are amongst the number. The Governor of Ning po has been dismissed, it is said, for permitting our taking this Island, and a new one appointed. He, like a new broom wishes to sweep clean! He had agreed to give up all our party, provided we quit "Ting-hae!" We wait to see what course the Admiral will take. Four transports are ordered to bend sails and to get underweigh immediately on the arrival of the Admiral.

Sept. 26.—The packets of the *Indian Oak* are transferred to the *Mor*. She sails to-morrow, the Mail closes this evening.

Wednesday, Sept. 30.—Nothing new. We are to remain here until the Admiral concludes his treaty.—The Wellesley is now lying at the outer harbour.

Parties varying from 50 to 200 men, have been making frequent excursion in different directions, for the purpose of discovering armed men, but have always failed. Two officers and four men on a foraging excursion were attacked, and with difficulty rescued, one Chinaman killed and several others wounded in the affray. Capt. Austruther, Madras Artillery, carried away prisoner to Ning-poo whilst making a survey of the country, the wife and family of the Captain since taken prisoners themselves. Sickness amongst the Troops on the increase, and deaths more numerous. The wreck of the *Indian Oak*, off the Lhoo Choo Islands, crew and cargo saved, the natives there so kind, that on the *Cruizer's* being sent to bring them back they refused to come, as the natives were building them a Junk out of the wreck. The Capture of 20 Europeans, one Lady and several Lascars at Ning-poo, reported to belong to the Brig *Kite*, since supposed to be the crew of some opium Schooner wrecked; the assurances from the Ning-poo-ites that they shall want for nothing, and that they shall be given up as soon as the Island of Chusan is vacated. The arrival of the *Madagascar* from Pie-lo-che with intelligence that the Emperor is most anxious to treat, and offering Lantao in exchange for Chusan. This is all I can remember.

Seven transports have been ordered to be in readiness for sea, and it is supposed two regiments will be sent to take possession of Lantao. Died this morning at 2 o'clock on board the *Mermaid*, Captain Stean H. M. 49th Regiment, aged 60, deeply regretted by his brother officers. Authentic intelligence has just arrived concerning the prisoners at Ning-po, that

they *are* the crew of the *Kite*, Lieutenant Douglas of the *Royal Navy* is amongst the number. Advices have come to the Admiral, that one of the head mandarins will be at Canton on the 18th proximo, for the purpose of negotiating, and it is supposed the Admiral will leave this for that place in a few days. 30th *Sept.* It appears the *Kite* got on shore at Ning-poo, and of course the whole crew were captured.

30th Sept. 1840.—The Admiral is just outside the inner harbour in the *Wellesley*. The report that the whole land force winter here is gaining ground, indeed I have heard it from persons so likely to be well informed that much against my inclination I believe it is true. Brevet Major Stean, the senior Captain of the 40th, died yesterday; he is the first officer we have lost since our arrival. A chop has been sent to the Ningpo Mandarins by the Admiral about Anstruther, the answer has not yet come. The reply, whatever it may be, will be a key to the recent conference at Pit-chu-lee. The *Wellesley* not having come inside looks as if she was not destined to remain here long; however, nothing is known of the destination of any of the naval people. The *Nimrod* has not yet returned from Sew Chew.

Wines, beer, provisions and groceries of all kinds are selling at a most exorbitant price, two and three hundred per cent, above Calcutta rates. Fowls and Ducks at first so plentiful are not now procurable, Vegetables ditto, except sweet potatoes, of which small quantities are sometimes to be had. The men have latterly had yams given as ration by the Commissariat in the proportion of 1 lb. each. Any Calcutta merchant sending up provisions, Groceries, Wines, &c. &c. would be sure of a ready sale here on very profitable terms. Cloth, fit for soldiers' shirting, strong leather, such as is used for ammunition, boots, flannels, and warm clothing of all descriptions would also be eagerly bought up, the weather is already quite cold enough for cloth clothes. Thermometer 62d. at sunrise and at present in my tent (10) A. M. *only* 68. degrees.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, NOV. 18.

The news of the death of the late Ruler of the Punjaub, and the accident which subsequently deprived his son and Heir Apparent of life, which we gave out on Wednesday last, took us so much by surprise, that we had scarcely time to make a remark upon events that hurried so quickly upon one another, and which, at first hearing, appeared to have removed every difficulty which has hitherto presented itself to counteract an influence, our Government must, sooner or later, and at no very distant period, obtain in the Punjaub.

From later letters, we gather that two of the wives of No-Nihal Sing ascended the pile with their husbands corpse, but that no slave girls were required to fill up the horrible picture. Every thing as regards the succession to the Guddee is said to be settled, and Shere Sing, whom the "Lion" would not recognize as his offspring, succeeds to his brother's rule, having been proclaimed Sovereign by the Darbar on the 7th instant, who, with Dhyan Sing at their head, tendered their allegiance, and all *immediate* fears of disturbances are, for the present, removed. How long this state of tranquillity will continue, is very doubtful, and a very short time will we hope, give us proof of it.

The advance Brigade had not left Ferozpore on the 12th instant, and we should think that, until instructions arrive from Earl Auckland, it would not cross the Sutledge, or at any rate until it be clearly ascertained how far Shere Sing may be inclined to listen patiently to treaties made by those who have disowned him and shewn him little favor, or until it be seen how far the different powerful Chiefs are inclined to come peaceably under the rule of one whose oppressive conduct while governor of Cashmere cannot be forgotten. He is said to be disinclined towards the English, and to inherit many of the virtues, and a very fair portion of the vices and unyielding spirit of Runjeet, if his subjects oppose his accession, our Government we suppose, intend to support it, and we doubt if this be not the tide in the affairs of India, whose flood, if taken advantage of, will lead Lord Auckland to a retrieval of that fortune, which late events have proved to be but a tottering one; but if no obstinacy is shewn to us, no opposition by his subjects to him,—and the large force assembled at Ferozpore, will have much effect in both instances,—we are as far off perhaps for a pretext for interference as ever, always supposing that our Government acknowledge the right of succession of Shere Sing which they seem inclined to do. However, as we really believe we must have the Punjaub, we are not without our hopes that his right of accession may be questioned, or that his impatience of controul may oblige our rulers so to subsidize the country as eventually to give us the *necessary* influence in the Punjaub, our Affghan policy renders necessary. We can either support him on the throne if his right be questroned, or force a passage if it be denied us; the former event is more than probable, the latter not so much so, as we doubt not that our formidable gathering on the banks of the Sutlej and the influence of Dhyan Sing, who fears as much as any of the Royal Blood the encroachments of the Feringhee, will suffice to obtain the passage we require without further molestation.

We would however leave speculations for the present, but we cannot help thinking that if the present chance for an extension of Empire, and the only extension in reference to our late and present policy that can be of any use to us, be neglected, that we shall have to wait a very long time before so favorable an opportunity be offered to us for an influence in the country to which, with the large force collected in its vicinity, it would be useless to deny that the Government have fixedly directed their views. Much must however depend upon the estimation in which the present Sovereign of the Punjaub is held by his subjects, who certainly have no right to have one, whom they have reason to consider illegitimate, forced upon them, and if there be any disputes among the more remote claimants of the succession, we do sincerely hope that our Government, may be able either to lend such assistance to the reigning Prince or settle any disputes among the parties by taking the "Lion's" share themselves.

Every thing appears to turn out favorably to our present ruler; if he commits a fault, chance offers him an opportunity of retrieval by some fortunate circumstance or another; circumstances render the movement of a large body of Troops to the frontier apparently unnecessary, but a few hours change the aspect of affairs, and what was intended for one purpose, will serve most conveniently to effect another. Sould the closing scene of Earl Auckland's administration be the conquest of the Punjaub, he may well be content to put up with the growlings of Tory, Radical or Saint, posterity will do him justice although he may gain it more by good luck than by superior and statesmanlike qualities; we can only wish him such good fortune.

THE DEATH OF KURRICK AND NONIHAL SING.

No one can help feeling for the fate of one so young and, with all his faults, of so noble a nature as the late heir apparent, rash and self willed to an extreme, he was noted for firmness of character, and among a people famed as the Seikhs are for all kinds of debauchery even unknown and scarcely unheard of among other people, he was, from all we gather, comparatively temperate and sober. On looking over the Court Ukbars we find him, when fourteen or fifteen years old, entrusted with powers and confidence which Runjeet scarcely delegated to his own son, the late Maharaja, and a year or two afterwards we find him well spoken of and controlling his reputed uncle the present Monarch. He was faithful to us it is asserted, though there were contradictory reports on that score, in the Khyber pass, and we are assured that papers discovered and opened since his death have proved him, beyond a doubt, to have been faithful in his intentions towards us; as regards Affghanistan. Though assured to the contrary by those who wish well to his memory, we are inclined to believe that we and our brethren of the press have *not* been mistaken in the opposition imputed to him as to British encroachment and influence; and, though many are inclined to fix upon him an over anxiety and a hastening of his father's death, and point to his own as the retribution of providence, we do not believe that any thing of the kind has been proved and it only rests upon surmises. Shere Sing, the present ruler, was born in 1807 and immediately, as most of our readers no doubt are aware of, declared illegitimate. The last runs thus; Runjeet on his return from one of those excursions which so well replenished his coffers and extended his territories, was presented by his wife Mehtab Koonwur, with twins, Shere Sing and Tara Sing, but as the lady was suspected by him of infidelity and had been living with her mother Suda Koonwur for some time, it did not suit the Maharajah's convenience, whether justly or not, to acknowledge the children as his, believing them to have been the sons of a weaver and carpenter, and, we believe, to his dying day did not do so; on Shere Sing's coming of age he claimed a Jaghier which was granted to him, but from his grand mother's possessions; the whole of which Runjeet, by one pretence or another, got hold of & assigned the old lady—a Woman of almost unconquerable firmness and spirit and who had assisted the "Lion" at the capture of Lahore—in person, Shere Sing, however proved himself active as a soldier and a brave one, and rose in the Maharajah's estimation so far as to be made Governor of Cashmere which by his bad management, and dissoluteness he brought to a state of ruin; in fact, if he be not improved since that period, his reign we take it, will be but a short one. He was recalled, was some time in disgrace, and afterwards assisted his nephew at Peshwur; of his latter life we have heard but little, but at Runjeet's death and funeral, he did not make his appearance and it was then supposed that he would have created a disturbance in the country:—we shall be very much obliged to any of our friends who can furnish us with any particulars of his life after his return from Cashmere, some six years ago; for now that he is raised to an importance he could hardly ever have hoped to obtain, they cannot fail to be interesting. Tara Sing's name is never heard of.

A discovery has been made we hear which, if true, will not redound much to the credit of our *protege'e* Shah Sooja, it is said that the letters intercepted by our authorities while apparently passing from the Seiks to other potentates couched in treacherous terms against our government, have been proved to be forgeries committed by the people about the ruler of Cabul, with the purpose of inducing our government to believe that the Seiks were intriguing against us, and to afford sufficient inducement for us to annex Peshwur to Affghanistan in a new treaty, when one is made. For our parts we cannot so easily believe in the innocence of the worthless class about the Lahore court, and at any rate it proves the amount of confidence to be placed in the court of the restored and much loved Sovereign Sooja-ool-Moolk.

Government have given back the horses, which they at one time withdrew, to the light field battery at Ferozepore; at least for the draught of the guns not for the waggons of the battery.

Our friends at Benares are all on the *qui vive* for a brush with the Nepaulese, and from all we hear, the chances are, that some force will be called upon to keep the troops of the Rajah of Nepaul in order, as he appears quite incapable of doing so himself and cannot prevent their making aggressions upon our frontier.

We publish below, a statement of the revised duties to be levied on Merchandize on the Sutluj and Indus between the Hymalaya Mountain and the Northern Frontier of Scinde. In the latter Territory all River duties are abolished, and occupied as it is, permanently by British Troops at or near Hyderabad, we may soon hope to see revived the trade and prosperity that centuries of aggression have banished from the once opulent Towns of Scinde; the other countries to which the navigation of the Indus extends, are Lahore and Bahawulpore. We are informed that nothing can exceed the security from violence or molestation experienced by boats with Merchandize or passengers passing up or down since our traffic first commenced upon those rivers at the close of 1838.

Individual Officers or families depart from Ferozepore bound to the Sea without ever requiring a guard of any kind.

In regard to trade the great impulse has only lately been given to it by inducing the two Chieftains through whose Territories the line of Navigation runs, to accede to a remission of their duties on articles specified, and that a moderate rate assessed so conveniently for trade has consequently replaced the inconsistent and discouraging toll of a fixed amount without reference to the size of the boats so taxed.

Lahore took the lead in accordance with the good advice afforded to her, the toll was reduced as early as May last; since then the boats which have left Ferozepore up to the present date, exceed ten fold the number that departed in the 12 previous months. This prosperous state of affairs may in a degree be ascribed to the absence of that incubus on all traffic in Anglo Indian Custom House.

The remission of the duties formerly levied by the Seiks on grain, by the river route, has given a very great impulse to trade by encouraging its export to a very great extent, from a country so productive as the banks of the Sutledge. The Timber trade too, was very much obstructed by the river duties, their remissions will now, if all goes well, open out the resources of the forests on the Sutluj within the hills, this and the importation lime brought from the head of the same river about Roopur have proved a very great assistance to the buildings now so numerous at Ferozepore and the encouragement thus given to the Timber trade will, we hope, cause its exportation in a very advantageous manner to Sukkur, Hydrabad, Bombay and the intermediate marts. The following list was handed to us as an advertisement, but it is of such great importance in the present day that we give it a prominent place in our editorial columns.

Revised rate of duty on merchandize to be levied by the Sikh Government on the Sutluj and Indus Rivers.

Measurement of boats.	*Distance.*	*Rate of duty.*	*Total.*
Up to 250 maunds.	From the foot of the Hills on the Sutluj to Ferozepore; or from Ferozepore to the foot of the Hills on the Sutluj	20 0 0	
	From Ferozepore to Bahawulpore; or from Bahawulpore to Ferozepore	15 0 0	
	From Bahawulpore to Mithenkote or Rozan (the lower extremity of the Sikh dominions on the Judus); or from Mithenkote or Rozan to Bahawulpore	15 0 0	
	The whole voyage up or down		50 0
From 250 to 500 maunds.	From the foot of the Hills on the Sutluj to Ferozepore; or from Ferozepore to the foot of the Hills on the Sutluj	40 0 0	
	From Ferozepore to Bahawulpore; or from Bahawulpore to Ferozepore	30 0 0	
	From Bahawulpore to Mithenkote or Rozan; or from Mithenkote or Rozan to Bahawulpore	30 0 0	
	The whole voyage up or down		100 0 0
Above 500 maunds.	From the foot of the Hills on the Sutluj to Ferozepore; or from Ferozepore to the foot of Hills on the Sutluj	60 0 0	
	From Ferozepore to Bahawulpore; or from Bahawulpore to Ferozepore	45 0 0	
	From Bahawulpore to Mithenkote or Rozan; or from Mithenkote Rozan to Bahawulpore	45 0 0	
	The whole voyage up or down		150 0 0

Grain, Timber and Limestone duty free.

Revised rates of duty to be levied on the Sutluj in the state of Bahawulpore.

Up to 250 maunds.	Bahawulpore Territory	..	10	0 0
From 250 to 500 mds.	Ditto	ditto	20	0 0
Above 500 maunds.	Ditto	ditto	40	0 0

Grain, Timber, and Limestone duty free.

GEORGE CLERK,
Agent Governor General.

Agent Govr. Genl.'s
Office, camp, Ferozepore, 6th Nov., 1840.

DELHI.—The Bishop of Calcutta arrived on the morning of the 13th instant and left yesterday, in progress to Allyghur. His Lordship was entertained during his stay by Colonel Skinner in the most hospitable manner, and a series of dinner parties, to which the whole of the station were invited, enabled those who had the pleasure of the Bishop's acquaintance to renew it, and to introduce those who had not hitherto known his Lordship. As usual, there have been a reasonable quantity of Christenings and Confirmations, and his Lordship's truly eloquent and impressive sermons delivered on Saturday evening and Sunday morning, will not, we are sure, be easily forgotten, and the more so as they were not marked by the peculiarities which sometime, have been observed in his Lordship's discourses. We were very glad to see the Bishop and his Chaplain in the full appearance of good health.

Mr. C. Lindsay Session Judge of Delhi has relieved Mr. G. F. Harvey, who for some time past officiated for him; the latter gentleman has left for Allyghur and carries with him the very sincere good wishes of every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The 22nd N. I. are expected to-day or tomorrow, it is supposed that they will not go into lines, but remain encamped awaiting further orders.

Mr. G. H. Smith Collector of Customs, has proceeded on Circuit.

MEERUT.—The 3rd dragoons arrived on the 12th instant. We are sorry to learn that Surgeon George Trail Urquhart of the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, died on the 16th inst.

KURNAUL. 13TH NOVEMBER.—THIS MORNING the infantry brigade was out under the Major General; it consisted of the 3d Buffs, 19th & 39th; N. I. these regiments acquitted themselves creditable, were steady, and will, of course, be smarter with practice.

Seven hundred and sixty camels arrived with ammunition and stores, there destination is said to be Cabul.

Shah Shoojah's recruits leave this on the 15th instant, 900 strng; their are 300 Gorkahs amongst them, fine little fellows.

Goad's hounds have been out, they are a rare good little pack, and promise some fine sport.

A general court martial is about to be assembled, and nodoubt their will be plenty of work for it.

Colonel Cheape isto come into cantonments to morrow, it is given out that he has been laying out a cantonment at Sirhind.

It is an ill wind that blows no good, the bunyans have reduced the quantity of grain per rupee not a little lately.

Artisans are only to be procured by a note to the Commissariat Officer, this is a novel arrangement.

A reunion is to take place on Monday, at which some of our new arrivals are expected.

The 26th left for Ferozepore yesterday.

BENARES.—General Dick, from Madras Presidency en route to command the army assembling at Ferozepore, was at Benares on the 7th instant. The 12th regiment had marched on 5th or 6th for Mullys and 41st were to start for Goruckpore on 20th.

HANSIE, *9th Nov.* 1840.—The 10th Light Cavalry arrived here this morning a little after sunrise. The officers composing the Annual Committee, at Hissar, for admission of horses into the service, yesterday. Major Hailes from Hissar, met his friends at Hansie. I hear that only 105 horses are to be presented, and out of that small number, many are likely to be sent back from whence they came. Why not abolish so useless a Stud. Colonel Skinner is at Delhi. A halt of one day is to take place, for the purpose of getting pay from Hissar, and onward they (the 10th) move to the scene of preparation for the expected conflict with the Seiks. A great many Troopers, on leave, met the corps at this place, all appeared delighted with "launels in the distance," which I think they will not have an opportunity of obtaining. The shop of a Native, (with European goods) was almost emptied, and it would have appeared to a looker on, that the Officers of the 10th were wholesale customers, and actually purchasing on a spec. It was a grand day for the merchandize; profit is cent per cent. The Regiment appear a very fine one, but all complainst, regarding being ordered awayon so short notice as 3 days—previous to their making the necessary arrangements for their property. They leave this on the morning of the 11th, and expect to arrive at Ferozepore about the 6th of next month. I hear, that two horses were poisoned on the march, in the district of the Reaah of Juggur, this was somewhat an unpleasant affair, as there have been only one or two casualties amongst the horses during the year. The Officers have been able to supply themselves with carriage since they left Nusseerabad; almost every one of them have bought a full supply of camels, and having been enabled to hire camels, for the Baggage of the Troopers, they now march without much hindrance of any kind, Many complaints have been made, that Chuprasses are stationed all round Cantonments, to prevent grass being cut; this is quite wrong, for how can the horses subsist without grass, a little enquiry, in this matter, should be enteredinto. A friend has promised me a little information, for some days to come as to the Regiment on it's further prograss, which I shall take care to communicate to you without pelay.

AGRA UKHBAR, NOVEMBER 19.

We learn from an authentic source, that the Nusseeree Battalion marched from Subathoo on the 7th instant, for Rampoor on the Sutlej, in consequence of the assemblage of a large body of Sikhs, who, it is reported, have since crossed the Sutlej. The movement is disavowed by the Lahore Durbar, but according to some accounts, it is a preconceited plan formed with a view to—turn the right flank of our army now moving on Ferozepoor! Of the assemblage opposite Rampoor, there is no doubt.

A letter from Moostung of the 27th ultimo, supplies us with the following interesting items—

We arrived here yesterday with the 18 pounders, which we transport with great ease, save now and then at a watercut, which gives us some trouble. We heard here that the 38th Bengal Native Infantry marched from Bukkur on the 8th, and a wing of H. M.'s 40th on the 11th. The Bombay troops are pushing up by Gundava, but we shall not wait for them. We start afresh tomorrow, and by this day week calculate on being master of Khelat. Every one is in high spirits and confident, and we have no doubt of doing the business in as good style as it was performed the same time last year.

The news here is more warlike than we have had for some time. Khelat is filling, Azad Khan had joined with the flower of his tribe, and the young Khan and all have sworn to die martyrs or conquer,

"A breath of submission we breathe not."

"The sword we have drawn we will sheath not!" is their modest chaunt. In more sober language they say, it is impossible now to retreat without a fight on the plain to begin with, and if that fails, they must not yield until a goodly breach has been made, when they think—their second thoughts—that they may yield without loss of honor. We hope they will be as good as their word, but as for attacking us on the plain (by which you are to understand any place outside of the town, for the country is an ocean of Hills) it is out of the question, that they will venture on such a force as we have, a troop of Horse Artillery, and two Regiments of N. I. besides Macan's rough and ready boys; 300 of Christie's Horse and 100 Locals. They may be foolish enough to make a run away fight on the so called plain, bolt into Khelat, and allow us to open a breach and then ask for terms for the citadel. But these manœuvres will not go down, and should they fire a shot, they will find themselves what Mr. Weller calls "the Victims of Gammon." The orders are out, we march to-morrow, we shall reach Khelat by the 3rd November and expect to be masters of it before tiffin that day!"

The fate of Khelat is then by this time decided what is in a few days

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In our Advertising columns our readers may observe a notice of the tolls to be levied by the Sikh state and—for there are two of them—that of Bawulpoor, on boats navigating the Sutlej. So much for the opening of the Indus and the conversion of Ferozepoor into an extensive mart for merchandize! This was one of the points in dispute between the British Government and the Sikhs, and has of course been conceded by the former, as it involves no direct or immediate sacrifice, but merely profiles for the extinction of the trade of the Sutlej in a few years, or at least, for perpetuating it in its present flourishing state.

The amount of the tolls is not excessive—but it is the interference, the rapacity of underlings that it will lead to, that will cause the trade it presses upon to languish. Lord William Bentinck such as he was, would have managed this better. The Indus is indeed open—open to the extensive markets of the rich and improving country of Affghanistan—but the Sutlej is shut to our own trades and our native merchants.

Agra.—Sir John Dick's visit, noticed in a late number, to Agra and the Upper Provinces, is entirely unconnected with any professional object. The gallant General is merely on a tour of pleasure, and a visit to General Elphinstone.

Mr. R. Alexander, Joint Magistrate of Agra, arrived on the 15th, by dawk from Mussoorie.

Mr. F. Q. Wells, the Accountant N. W. Provinces, is expected to-morrow.

Lieutenant Douglas, of the Artillery, proceeds in a few days down the river—not to the bottom but the mouth—to prosecute his valuable enquiries into the state of its bed, and devise means for removing the sand that obstructs its navigation. This intelligent young Officer drew up a report as dry as the Jumna itself in the hot weather, on the subject, some months ago, which a few of our readers may possibly recollect having seen in our columns. But the sand still remains, a mere report evidently being insufficient to remove it.

Our Mirzapore friends will be glad to learn that there is a prospect of their being ere long relieved from the irksome and onglorious duty of Treasure parties. Mr. Kennaway the active and intelligent Magistrate of Bijnour, lately sent a lakh of rupees to Kurnaul, under an escort of sixty Burkundazes and forty Sawars, all under the command of his Assistant, Mr. Cake, C. S. The money safely reached its destination, and it is said, the success of the experiment will lead to an attempt to dispense with military escorts in future. The next remittance to Affghanistan, it is rumoured, will be escorted by Mr. Kennaway and a large body of his police.

The following will serve as a specimen of some reports which reach us. It is from Kurnaul, and informs us that Sheer Singh had been poisoned, and that Colonel Shelton had succeeded to the Gudiee. The new and gallant Raja was, it was understood, disposed to be on the most amicable terms with the British!

The Nuwab of Rampore's loan of twenty lakhs of rupees in Gold Mohurs, which arrived at Delhi, on the 5th, and which our Co-temporary calls "A welcome replenishment," is, we understand, to be kept safe under lock and key, till the value of the gold is ascertained.

Futtehgurh.—To-day at 11 P. M., was unmoored the fleet containing the remainder of the Recruits of the 22d Depot Battalion, whose several destinations are situated on the Ganges. The Fleet consisted of about 30 or 40 Boats, which were covered with mesh, and, with

"Pennons waving in the wind,"

extended along the beach in the form of a crescent; and afforded a sight truly picturesque and pleasing, the more so as it was uncommon in this desert and solitary part of the globe. The departure of this newly raised body and the 14th Native Infantry, has cast a sombre shade on this ever dull Station, which will scarcely be dispelled by the arrival of a wing of the 63d, that marched in this morning. The new Regiment is unprovided with a Band, the want of which will be a source of no small regret to the Majority of the community, a Regimental Band being always considered an acquisition here, as it furnished a relief to vary the monotony of Winter evenings.

The Commissioner of the Division and the Senior member of the Sudder Board are to come in next week, and the expected arrival of these functionaries has put their local Subordinates on the *qui vive*.—*13th November.*

CALCUTTA.

COURIER, NOVEMBER 14.

"The Great Poorneah case" was called on yesterday in the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, but, after an abstract of Mr. Charles Reed's petition had been read, as the defendants applied for a fortnight to file various papers, it was adjourned until next Thursday week, when the portion of the case which is before this Court will come, we hope, to a final hearing. We hope this the more, because, when a man has been struggling for justice for six and thirty years, as Mr. Reed has been—when the span of a suitor's life is far meted out—justice might, without offence, take the bandage from her eyes to survey the litigant parties, and thence hasten her poising of the merits when she sees that a day's delay to this old man is more injurious than a month to the young.

We have abstained from all details of this case, although we have ample materials before us, not because we do not feel a deep interest in the cause—but because several of its ramifications are still before our Courts—and we will not give our narrative of the proceedings without expressing opinions which we invariably abstain from when a subject is *sub judice*. We watch the case more attentively, and are more anxious upon the subject, because we happen to know that it will probably not be passed over without notice in the next Parliamentary session, during a proposed discussion of Indian grievances.

At length the new edition of "*The Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court*" is completed—we say at length, without meaning any reflection upon the editors—they say they could not have completed the work in less time without encroaching upon their official duties, and let it not be forgotten that the time bestowed was given gratuitously; and above all let it be kept in mind that the volumes before us are by far the most complete edition of the Rules and Orders, so essential for the guidance of the profession, that has ever been published. They have the advantage of notes original and selected, not only from Mr. Clarke's edition but from other sources, and they have had the supervision of the highest legal authorities here. Those who think that these volumes contain no more than a mere copy of the Rules and Orders accompanied by notes illustrative of the practice of the Court, form a very erroneous estimate of their merit and utility. In the preface is given a chronological notice of the Charters of the East India Company preceding the Supreme Court's establishment, with references to their contents concerning the administration of justice; a similar history is given of the five previous editions of the Rules and Orders which have been published; a narrative of the foundation of the Supreme Court, and of the various changes which have subsequently occurred in its constitution. Among the other contents are lists of the various Charters of the East India Company; many of which cannot be procured, but being necessary for the libraries of professional men, we hope that the authorities at home will attend to Mr. Smoult's suggestion and have them reprinted. A list is given of the Parliamentary Report and Public records relative to the administration of justice in India, and of the works upon Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, Reports, &c. which have been published in various years from 1772 to the present time. The Charter of Justice, Statutes, Acts of the Indian Government, Charges to the Grand Jury by Sir E. Ryan, explanatory of the changes in the Criminal Law, and Sir J. Grant's, in which he explained so luminously the Law of Piracy, with numerous documents illustrative of our Admiralty jurisdiction, occupy a very considerable portion of the work. To complete the whole there is that too much neglected, but most useful appendage a very copious Index.

We have been thus particular in explaining the contents of the work, not for the sake of our Calcutta legal friends, because it is in their possession and must be their *vade mecum*, but because we would let the profession at Madras, Bombay and elsewhere know that these volumes should be in all their libraries. The documents, the notes, the references they contain are available for the practice of all the English Law Courts in India.

Among the contents is a statement of the various changes made relative to fees, and we will take this opportunity to observe that there is one mode of remunerating Attornies, viz, by paying them proportionately to the length of the pleadings which has a natural tendency to lower the high character of the profession. A concise pleader—he who puts all that is required to be stated in the clearest and smallest compass is the most skilful in that branch of his profession. It has been the effort of all the modern regulators of English pleading—and this mode of paying by the quantity operates to its counteraction; for it is a premium offered to the pleader to aim at prolixity. This naturally occurs because of two equally sound pleaders the Attornies will prefer him who is most successful in the rigmarole style. We do not mean to say that instances of this can be pointed out, but it requires no argument to demonstrate the result where there is a constant tendency to produce an effect.

In conclusion let us again express our estimate that this is the best edition of the Rules and Orders which has hitherto appeared, and that the profession is much indebted to the editors for the successful efforts they have employed to make it as useful as possible.

The Ryots of India, like the peasantry of most other countries, are the most illiterate and oppressed of all classes of the native population. Few are acquainted with their actual condition and the degradation in which as a body they are almost universally sunk, and fewer still who possessing the requisite information, are sufficiently inclined to interest themselves in their welfare and improvement. Their ignorance, their wretchedness, their squalid poverty, entitle them to the sympathy and commiseration of all who delight in relieving suffering humanity. He is a true friend of India, a friend of his fellow man—a still nobler title—who seeks by every legitimate means to raise their national character and ameliorate their condition. There is no country on the face of the globe where the enlightened British could find so extensive a field for the display of their superior talents and the exercise of their philanthropic designs to greater advantage, than in this benighted land, where nothing or very little has up to this moment been attempted towards the civilization of the great mass of the people. The work of national emancipation can scarcely be said to have begun. Every thing is in an incipient state, and what is worse, wears a repulsive aspect, hostile to a salutary change and a speedy improvement. Beyond the precincts of Calcutta, all is enveloped in one common sheet of thick darkness. The people are left under the influence of a wide spreading, and destructive evil, that of inveterate superstition, while their physical condition bears every trace of wretchedness & improvishment. It is not the exorbitancy of the land tax, as has been alleged by some, that has reduced them to this deplorable state, but a variety of other circumstances which are too important to be forgotten. The relentless oppressions of the Zemindars, the illegal exactions of the court myrmidons, added to their long habits of indolence as well as improvidence, and the insufficiency of the judicial tribunals in the interior to afford them a prompt and an effectual redress, are some of the principal causes which have hitherto conspired to perpetuate their degradation. Though the British Government, under the safeguard of equal law, shields them, in a great measure, from the arbitrary demands of their titled oppressors, yet they are ground down and trampled upon, in defiance of law, justice and humanity. Who does not know that a poor and helpless Ryot is often held in close confinement for the arrears of rent in the house of a Zemindar, for days and nights without food, without refreshment, without accommodation? The law of the land does not empower him to do such a violent act, but in spite of this prohibition, he inflicts this and other oppressions on the cultivating classes. He does not feel that his own prosperity is indissolubly bound up with that of his Ryots, and that he will wax rich in proportion as the interests of the latter are promoted and secured. Now to remedy this miserable state of things, it is absolutely necessary that the magnates of the land should treat the Ryots not as their vassals, born to pander to their luxury and minister to their comforts but as the immediate agents through whom they derive their wealth, their influence and their power. Unless this salutary change come over the principles and sentiments of the landed aristocracy, the condition of the Indian peasantry must, of necessity, remain hopeless and unimproved.

HURKARU, NOVEMBER 14.

The statement published in our extra of yesterday, respecting Mr. Hodgson's perilous position in Nepaul, though we heard it from a gentleman in whom we had reason to place every confidence, appears to be incorrect. We have been assured, by indisputable authority, that it is quite groundless.

Since writing the above we have received the annexed letter. We give it, without comment, and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from the statements which it contains.

DEAR SIRS,—The information I gave you yesterday was exactly this. "That so late as the 6th instant, I had met Captain Thomas, (Superintendent of Government Studs) at the Hadjeepore Fair, and that I had heard him state that letters had been received from Mr. Hodgson, the Resident of Nepaul, mentioning that an army of 28,000 Nepaulese was assembled on the hills, and expected bidding from China, to make a descent upon *our plains*, that in consequence a great excitement existed, and that he considered his life in imminent danger. I have, moreover *personally witnessed* the passage of troops on their way to Mollay.

I remain, Sirs, yours obediently,
Calcutta, Nov. 14, 1840. *J. M. CHARDON.*

HURKARU, NOVEMBER 16.

The question as to the best remedy against the evil of aggression upon agricultural cultivation, by the trespasses of cattle, has hitherto been one which has presented itself both to the Legislator, and the Press, and unfortunately the remedy in general proposed has presented a more hideous aspect, than the disease itself, although *that*, is very like the "sea monster." We to-day publish a letter on this subject from a very intelligent correspondent, and what is more, one who is intimately conversant with the subject, and we beg leave to recommend the suggestion contained in this communication, not only to the consideration of our readers interested in such questions, but to that of the Government, who certainly have manifested a very laudable desire to obtain the best information and opinions upon this subject, with the very laudable view of protecting the benefit of the state. For our own part, we profess to intend to hold ourselves touching this subject; The question is not an off hand one; that is say *go and* the remedial proceedings to be adopted—although it be very clear that on no question whatever could Oliver Cromwell, have more justifiably employed one of his favorite modes of expression,—"If I cannot tell you what ought to be done in this matter, I can really tell you what ought not to be done, and that is what you have been doing." Our correspondent is pointing out some of the grounds upon which we base our Cromwellism in this matter; and there are many behind; but at present, our province is to emulate, if we may be permitted, that of the Government, and to invite information and suggestions. A few intelligent communicants, whether to ourselves or to the Government, of the same calibre with the writer on this subject, whose opinions we to-day insert, would afford the means of [illegible] privileged mischief, that pervades the country—and contributes alike to the impoverishment of the cultivator and the injury of the revenue.

THUGGEE IN CALCUTTA.—A communication has just been received by Government, from the deputy Superintendent, for the suppression of Thuggee, requesting the assistance of the Calcutta authorities for the apprehension of about twenty men belonging to the Calcutta Militia These men, it appears, have been away from their corps since 1834, applying for leave of absence at various times. And from information received by the Thuggee department, they are believed to be engaged in gaining a living by the atrocities of the Thuggee system, they are supposed to be practising their dark deed in the vicinity of Calcutta, and prices have been set for each of their apprehensions. The same communication throws forth hints, apparently on tangible grounds, of the existence of a system of boat thuggee carried on IN CALCUTTA! Several comparatively respectable people are concerned, and the way in which it is practiced, is by inveigling people into the thuggee boats, which are always good boats, with convenient accommodations, and despatching them, in many cases, almost immediately after shoving off from the shore, and in broad day!

DAK OVERSEERS.—It is reported, that Mr. Oldfield, of the Post Office, has sent up a proposition to Government, recommending the appointment of four European overseers to superintend the passage of the dak between this and Bombay.

ENGLISHMAN, NOVEMBER 14.

So great is the numerical deficiency of officers with regiments at Barrackpore, that we understand one corps was recently in temporary charge of the Sergeant Major, and another commanded by an Ensign, during the sitting of an European court-martial in Fort William; and that the Captain and Subaltern of the week and day, respectively, are discontinued owing to the scarcity, and even a postponement had of the monthly Court of Requests, Adjutants have to be taken for the unusual duties of members of courts-martial, &c.; and we understand that at last muster there were not five hundred men on parade out of the whole five regiments, and two of the corps were commanded by Lieutenants, while not a dozen officers, inclusive of the medical ones, present with the whole five! Really some very effectual remedy must be applied to this state of things which more or less prevails throughout the army, or discipline and efficiency will wofully suffer for it.

THE FRENCH PERFORMANCE.—We learn that, in compliance with the particular request of many parties, who were disappointed in not being present at the last French Performance, the French Artistes have determined to give another.

It will consist, we are told, of three new pieces, a Comic Opera, a Vaudeville and a Farce, for which purpose the Scenery will undergo some alteration.

We hope that, in recompense for all their well-meant endeavours, they will meet with the same encouragement and support they had at their first representation.

RIVER THEFTS.

The river thefts are becoming quite notorious and are of daily occurrence, the police bring up parties, of them caught in the act of ripping bags, others with the goods in their possession, but unfortunately in the latter, the owners could not prove the loss. These depredations that are now carried on with impunity, ought to be a subject of serious consideration to the mercantile community, and induce them to devise some mode for a better protection of their property, and this can only be done by building boats similar to those used by Baboo Mooty Loll. They will be expensive at first, but cheap in the long run, when we take into account the pilferring that will be checked. Great credit is due to the officers of the *Essex* for their exertions in giving chase to the thieving boats running alongside of bhurs and receiving property, and *this in open day*:—the River Police have done their best, with the small means at their command, for not a day passes but a seizure is effected by them. The average loss on sugar alone is computed at 5 per cent. less weight given at the port of delivery, and taking that percentage on the whole amount exported, will give a sum in one year, sufficient to cover the outlay for building boats of a better description than the wretched and insecure ones now used.

ENGLISHMAN, NOVEMBER 16.

A letter from Mussooree informs us that on account of the affair with Mr. Webb, to which we made allusion the other day, it has been determined to establish a club, at which such a meeting has been called, the results of which we are unacquainted with. It is, we believe, proposed to raise a capital of 30,000 rupees towards which 7000 rupees had been subscribed before the meeting took place.

We venture, with every feeling of respect, and in the best public spirit, to put it to the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief whether there would be any necessity for a statutory enactment to legalise any kind of punishment which was already legal?—because if there would not (and we believe lawyers will bear us out in this opinion) it must then follow that it cannot be lawful in a court martial, under the *Company's* mutiny act, to sentence the alleviated imprisonment—one month solitary, and one month ordinary—which the *annual* mutiny act has only made legal within this three years, and which is also made legal by the Company's *new*, act, yet in operation. The *existing* authority for imprisonment by court martial is contained in the 23d clause of the 4th Geo. 41. c. 81.; which enacts that it shall be lawful for such court to "inflict imprisonment, solitary *or* otherwise"—not solitary *and* otherwise"—on certain class of offenders: and we can assure His Excellency that it is not in his *lawful* power to introduce, in regard to the Company's army, every sort of punishment which may be legalised in the Queen's army, by the annually mutiny act. It must be quite plain to any one that *if* it were already legal to adjudge the sort of imprisonment we speak of, there would be no special enactment now to make it so; though had it ever been practised, under doubtful legality, there might have been a *declaratory* law made to meet the case; but as it could not have been inflicted even in the royal army *until* it was made a legal infliction by statute, neither can it be inflicted in this army until the new act, in which it is (not superfluously!) introduced as a new mode of punishment, comes into operation. We are not to be answered by any argument that it is better for the criminal, on the side of leniency, to be allowed inervals between his solitary confinements. *That* consideration has nothing to do with the legality of the matter, for if it had, the principal might be extended to even a ridiculous excess. For example, a soldier sentenced to a corporal punishment of three hundred lashes in the aggregate, might be directed, by either the Court or the confirming officer, to receive them by a dozen at a time, with any given interval; and the man could be sentenced (independently of an Act of Parliament to one month's solitary, and one month's ordinary, imprisonment, he might be sentenced to three months' solitary imprisonment, in the whole, with an interval of perfect liberty between the first and second, and the second and third months; nor do we see why a sentence of seven years' transportation might not be arranged on a similar footing,—for once you begin to act without law, where are you to stop? The Commander-in-chief knows very well, that, in flogging, if the man be once taken down, he cannot be tied up again; and in like manner if he be once discharged from solitary imprisonment, what legal power is there to commence, re-inflicting it? The Court's sentence, to that effect? is at present no more lawful than would be its sentence to *inflict* a flogging at intervals—and yet some persons might think it more merciful to do so—but the *law* is not to be altered by every person's theory of humanity. When the legislature sees fit it will make those distinctions, but till it does make them, they are beyond the power of the executive authority. The act allows a court martial to direct that a deserter be marked on the left side, two inches below the armpit, with the letter D. Now if it were proved that just on that spot he had a wen, or a sore, so that the mark either could not be made at all, or only with extraordinary pain to the criminal, the court could not direct it, either for lenity or convenience, to be made upon the *right* side, or six inches below the armpit; nor could a court do this, in regard to a Company's soldier, even although the next annual mutiny act should give the discretion to it, in the case of a Queen's. But why not, if this new mode of imprisonment can be practically transferred by a Commander-in-chief or a court martial from the Queen's *mutiny act* to the Company's *army*? The lenity, and the convenience, and all these kind of arrangements, would be just as strong in the one case as in the other,—but the answer is that it would not be *lawful*. We have been led to take this repeated notice of the case, in consequence of seeing in recent General Orders, that two artillery men, lately tried in Fort William, for desertion, have been sentenced, respectively, to six months imprisonment, solitary and ordinary, month and month about, which His Excellency *of course* confirmed, because he himself on a previous occasion *altered* the sentence of a court to the same form; but there should be greater scrupulosity than such precedents indicate, in strictly adhering to the criminal law, and we think that these deserters ought to be released, unless it is deemed proper to make soldiers suffer a sentence which the court that tried them had no legal authority to adjudge,—nay, our present opinion is that even the act does not authorise this sentence.

GOMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, NOVEMBER 16.

"Every mickle makes a muckle," is a well known aphorism; and by this time every body knows every thing about a case of ejectment at *home*—not from a *Lakhiragee* tenure such as we have in India—but of the occupant of a cottage who had been in possession of it for a number of years. This act, has, it appears, provoked the Editor of the London *Times* to write a tirade against the *Tories*; and has also suggested an excellent illustration of the evils of the Resumption operations of the Indian Government, to our contemporary of the *Hurkaru*. We should, but for the above, have thought it hardly worth while to advert to the question of the Resumption Law, which is being so fully discussed in the *Eastern Star*; and which the *Hurkaru*, it seems, does not regard as important enough to be noticed by him. We allow that *fact*, however, to pass without further comment at present; and proceed to grapple with some of the arguments he has employed to enforce the *hardships* inflicted on the rent-free holders. Our contemporary says, that "a British Jury has a little more respect for the

rights of the poor, than has a British Indian Government;" forgetting the while, that the rights of the rentfree holders in India, are the most questionable things in the world; and what is worse, he entirely overlooks the general—the universal—or to make the expression tally with one of his departments of advocacy—the comprehensive wrongs, the toleration of *Lakhirajee* tenures has always inflicted on the subjects of the British Government in India. He throws a cloak over the general wants of the people, but readily exposes a very questionable evil. In the next place; our contemporary does not seem to know that, whatever it might be at home, where the landlord pays no *land rent* to the Government; in India, the *Lakhirajdars* aspire to be placed on a footing with them—a class who have always been denounced as the oppressors of their tenants; and, at the same time, to be allowed yet further to oppress *their tenants!* Our contemporary speaks very feelingly of the poor family who had been ejected by Lord Grantley; but he appears to be ignorant of a similar line of conduct pursued daily by the rent-free landholders in this country; and that if every thing relating to them were published to the world, it would make any man's heart to bleed—excepting, we fear, those who regard the right of the *Lakhirajdars* to oppress their tenants, as worthy of their advocacy. In the next place, our contemporary does not appear to be aware that, in a legal point of view, Lord Grantley has the prescriptive right of ejecting the said *Punter*, from his occupancy...that is, nothing has, it seems, been shown to the contrary; and therefore, Lord Grantley might have the day in a court of "common law." But the case suited the purpose of our contemporary, as it suppositiously pared with that of the rent-free holders in this country; though, in fact, there is as great a disparity between them, as there can be, between two cases diametrically opposed to each other. *Lord Grantley* should have been compared with, say, the Raja of Kishnagur, who has whole villages of rent-free lands, many of them resumed by Government—and *Punter*, with the ryots of the latter who, by passing, in a manner, from under the arbitrary exactions of the Raja, to the regulated assessment of the Collecter, will now have some chance of bettering their condition. To make the comparison more complete, *Lord Grantley* should have had his "free holds," resumed by Government—and then? Why, then *Punter* would have been just what no ryot of the *Lakhirajdars* can ever hope, nor has ever been allowed to be, namely, a rent-free holder! How could the *Harkaru* have dreamt of drawing such a comparison, with such plain matter of fact before him, to guide him in deciding the merits of a very simple question In the last place, he talks of the whole-sale oppression of our Indian resumptionists, but flings behind his back the larger wholesale oppressions of the rent-free holders, to which that of Lord Grantley is a mere flea-bite. Alas! where shall we find advocates of the cause of the poor—the really oppressed poor of this country? Is there no-body—none of our brethren of the Press inclined to co-operate with us, to oppose one of the greatest wrongs we are perpetuating on the miserable people of India? We have none;—we are alone in the gap; but be it so: let the Press applaud the "half-rent boon"—let it stand by the rent-free holders and abandon the people at large: let it take the oppressor by the hand, and help him to trample yet more crushingly on the oppressed—we have seen the fate of the latter: we have heard their groans: we have seen them tortured by the rent-free holders: and we have seen them persecuted in the most revolting forms:—we cannot help it, but we must most heartily reprobate the toleration of rent-free tenures in India; for we are certain they are the effectual obstructions to the prosperity of the people.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, NOV. 17.

THE NEILGHERRIES.—We have a letter from Ootacamund of the 14th Instant, at which date Lord Elphinstone was still at the Hills and nothing known as to the probable time of His Lordship's departure: it was, however, supposed that he would move in a few days via Mysore and Bangalore, but the present rumour will very probably prove as unfounded as its predecessors, unless the weather at the Hills which had latterly become very unpleasant, may hasten the Governor's movements. The only Troops at the Neilgherries are Head Quarters of the Sappers and Miners, consisting of two skeleton Companies and a Havildar's party of Native Infantry. We subjoin an extract from a very interesting letter from Ootacamund, shewing the Agricultural prospects of that promising part of the country:—

"We have now some prospect of success in our speculations up here both in the way of sugar and coffee plantations as well as a silk manufactory, all manufactory, all of which promise to turn out to our expectations. It is now certain that coffee will thrive well in and above the Ghauts. Mr. Dawson has got a few trees in full fruit at Conoor and these are bearing as well as any trees that I ever saw even in the best parts of Malabar or Mysore: they are indeed rather low, but have fine bushy heads with plenty of bearing wood completely covered with fruit, so far advanced towards maturity that there can be no doubt of its ripening if the weather prove but moderately favorable. Conoor is upwards of 6000 feet above the level of the Sea. Mr. Dawson's trees were planted about three years ago, and they were then mere seedlings. This speaks well for the milder parts of the Nilne Mountains and clearly shows that the soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of coffee. A small plantation has also been made at at Kulhutty, within seven miles of Ootacamund, the shrubs were small seedlings brought from Manantoody in July 1839, and they have already commenced bearing fruit in small quantities. This is certainly much earlier than could have been expected. Conoor and Kulhutty are situated in opposite directions; the former above, the latter within, the Ghauts and are distant from each other about 18 miles nearly due North and South, which proves that the plant will thrive in various parts of the Hills, and holds out good prospects for those Europeans who wish to speculate in this way in a fine climate. The contemplated sugar plantation is to be below the Ghaut, at, or near Seejoon, 12 miles from Ootacamund, where an abundance of the finest land is procurable, with a good command of water, both for irrigation and machinery, although it would not be prudent for Europeans to make Seejoon a permanent residence, yet at any season they could remain there the whole day from sun-rise to sun-set without risk of getting fever, and four miles above the plain they may form a residence wherein to remain the whole year in a mild and healthy climate, and their dwellings would be sufficiently near the scene of their operations for them to give all necessary superintendence and conduct plantations upon the largest scale. The expence of clearing the jungle here too, would not be great as the timber is of small growth and very scanty. There is some talk of establishing a Paper manufactory on the Hills and which [illegible] profitable speculation, for the [illegible] great and the material for making the article cheap of purchase. The Hills too, afford every facility for working machinery as a command of water to almost any extent is obtainable. A person has also established himself on the Hills, with the view of manufacturing and forwarding Ice to the several stations below; his preparations for business are already in progress and as the cold season is at hand, I fancy that supplies of the article may be expected below early next year. A Mr. Martin has located himself at Bitticull on the North Eastern side of the Hills, about 7 miles from Ootacamund, and has there established a silk manufactory. This gentleman is an Italian and professes to understand the business throughly. He has already produced some favourable specimens of silk and has no doubt of success in his undertaking."

European Intelligence

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OCTOBER 1840.

The following letter, dated the 26th ult., has been addressed by Madame Lafarge to M. Paillet:—

"I am unwilling to mingle one tear with the enjoyments of your reunion with your family; but the unfortunate Marie cannot resist sending to her noble defender a token of her remembrance—her benediction. Oh! think, I entreat you, of the good you have done me, and do not regret your failure in that which you ought to have effected. If your frank and sublime eloquence has failed in destroying the malignant and inverate prejudices of some, it has found responsive echo's in exalted minds, in pure and simple hearts; and, although I may be ultimately condemned, shall I not owe to you the consolation of being loved and mourned by these? I will not represent to you all I have suffered—the despair of my mind, the doubts of my soul—I had no hope of escaping from future misery, no prayers for my present grief—man overhelmed me, and God seemed to have forgotten me. I am not, however, dead, and since I must resume my cross, I am resolved to bear it worthily; to be strong in my friends, and in my own innocence—to carry my head erect, and my heart firm, although under the yoke of iniquity. While I was sinking they recovered me by talking of our appeal, I do not ask you to assist me in obtaining it; but I request that you will direct the measures to be taken here. M. Raspail has had long conferences with the chemists of Limoges, and his conviction has been rendered an hundred times stronger by the expression of theirs. He is to send me a memoir which I will immediately forward to you for your approval. Again, Sir, success could not have increased my deep gratitude. Your noble and holy defence will ever be the guardian angel of my innocence. "MARIE."

A duel, under the following singular circumstances, was fought on Sunday at Orleans:—An old soldier of the garrison and a substitute, having quarrelled, resolved to settle their difference with the sword, and, to prevent interruption, got into a boat and went to a bank in the middle of the Loir above the town, which is clear when the water is low, but covered at flood. Here, within view of crowds assembled on the banks and the bridge, they set to with their sabres, and fought till the last soldier was disabled by wound in the wrist.

A grenadier of the 47th regiment, quartered at Perpignan, was, a few days ago, killed by a Spaniard under the following circumstances. Three Spaniards were pursuing a woman of the town, who had refused to accompany one of them. To avoid their ill treatment the girl took shelter in a house where she lived, and, arming herself with a pair of tongs, struck one of her assailants on the head. The fellow drew a knife, but was prevented from using it by the grenadier, who happened to be going by, and who insisted upon his retiring. This he did, but waited in the street till the soldier came out, and then, making several stabs at him with the knife, wounded him so badly that he expired almost immediately. The assassin was arested the same evening.

[illegible] Strasburg and Basle [illegible] from the former on, [illegible] is finished, was tried on the 25th ult. by a train which made the passage, a distance of ten leagues, in 55 minutes, and returned in 48 minutes. It will be opened to the public on the 25th inst.

FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—During the last three days, officers of the Ponts et Chaussees and engineers have been occupied in tracing the line of a strategic road between Montmartre and the Marne, for establishing a suitable communication between the forts. It will pass by Pantin, go over the quarries by means of an inclined plane, will communicate with the fort of Romainville by the extremity of the property of the Duke de Marnier, formerly the Parc Choiseul, and rejoining the paved road at Noisy-le-Sec, will pass by Rosny and Montreuil, outside Fontenay-sous-Bois, to the river at Charenton. At the same time other works are going on. Numerous men are employed on those for the fort at Romainville, which is twice as large as most of the others, and the Mayor of Pantin has received orders to hire all the houses which may be required to lodge workmen. Nine houses, capable of holding from three hundred to four hundred men each, have already been taken. The judicial formalities relative to the expropriations of lands and other property required for the fortications are being carried on with great expedition. The Procureur du Roi has presented to the Tribunal de Premiere Instance the Royal Ordonnances, declaring the utility and urgency of the fortifications, and the necessity of building temporarary barracks for troops; and also a letter from the prefect of the Seine, requiring the Tribunal to name commissioners and appraisers for fulfilling the law in such cases. The Tribunal immediately nominated the functionaries required for the communes of Charenton, Ivry, Saint, Denis, La Villette, Montreuil, and Romainville, and fixed Monday next (5th inst.) for the commencement of the surveys and valuations. It has also directed the necessary notices to be sent to the Mayors of the communes, that the proprietors of the lands may be prepared. The Engineer of the Ponts et Chaussees, acting as military agent, has completed his survey in the commune of Romainville, and has sent the regular notices to 215 landowners.

Preparations are making at the Invalides for the funeral of Marshall Macdonald. The remains of that illustrious officer have been placed in a *chapelle ardente* in the nave of the church. One of the workmen employed there in fixing the black cloth hangings fell from the gallery the day before yesterday, and was killed on the spot.

Out of 121 bakers prosecuted the day before yesterday for selling bread short of weight, 35 were found worthy of indulgence; the remaining 92 have been condemned to pay the maximum of the fine imposed by the law.

A man unknown, and without any cause which has been discovered, threw himself, the afternoon before last, from the top of the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, and was killed instantaneously.

The number of passengers by the railroad to Saint Germain and the intermediate stations during the last month was 158,501, and by that to Saint Cloud and Versailles, 157,508, making upon an average of the two, 8,867 a-day. The receipts by the Saint Germain road were 121,362fr., and by the other, 160,945fr. In September last year, the the receipts by the Saint Germain road amounted to 125,053fr., and by the Saint Cloud and Versailles road to 170,170fr.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OCTOBER 5.

"The Cabinet Ministers held Councils in Downing-street on Thursday and last night, and, if we are to judge from the tenor of the article in the *Chronicle*, hurling defence in the teeth of France, we have nothing left to do but to prepare for immediate war. But though the *Chronicle* ought to be much better informed of the secrets of the Foreign-office than we can pretend to be, we have no hesitation in declaring our conviction that the Cabinet came to no such desperate determination as that which it so unequivocally announces. If Her Majesty's Ministers had done so, and at the same time resolved to proclaim it to the world by this hasty, blustering, and uncalled-for manifesto, Bedlam would be a fitter place for them to play their antics in than Downing-street.—(Times.)

"Though we think the conduct of the French Government very culpable in abandoning propositions which it was the first to sanction, and in making such an abandonment of its views the groundwork of a quarrel with a friendly State, we are very far from maintaining that the Four Powers ought to make no concession to the feelings of wounded pride under which the French nation is now suffering so acutely. The Eastern Question, so far as regards the Four Powers and France is no longer one of abstract politics. National feelings have become mixed with national interests. France labours under an impression that an insult has been offered her, and to make it the more stinging, that a Power professing the liveliest friendship for her concurred in it. Now the erroneousness of such an impression is no justification of a refusal to make any sacrifice to remove it. On the contrary good feeling dictates as prompt and as earnest a solicitude in healing the susceptibilities wounded by a fancied as by a real injury. France has unquestionably herself to blame for the state of isolation in which she now stands with regard to the Great Powers of Europe. Nevertheless, on a calm review of all the circumstances and documents made public respecting the Eastern question, we admit that the British Government does not appear in our eyes undeserving of reprehension. On more than one occasion, during the negotiations, there was a want of courtesy towards France on the part of the English Cabinet, we are not surprised to learn encountered suspicions of Lord Palmerston's amicable intentions in the mind of the French Premier. It was natural that the omission of all reference to France, in her Majesty's speech from the throne, both at the opening and the closing of the last session of parliament, should excite the jealousy of the French public; the more especially as the affairs of Portugal, Spain, Belgium, and Ireland, were thought of sufficient magnitude to occupy the longest paragraphs in these Regal enunciations. We noticed these omissions at the time only to express our deep regret that so little regard was paid to the feelings of the French People. Nor does it appear to us from all that has yet transpired, that when M. Thiers assured the Four Powers of his intention [illegible] predecessor, Marshal Soult much solicitude was employed to ascertain the line of policy which the French Premier wished to substitute for that which he was about to discard. On the contrary, it would seem that these of the powers received the announcement with an indifference which could hardly fail to mortify and enrage the French Government. To the representative of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the session of France was an occurrence of no moment; and we half suspect that Lord Palmerston, (his note of the 31st of August notwithstanding), for a moment forgot what was the susceptibility of the French nation, on a point which so nearly concerned her honour and dignity. At all events, we must confess that no proofs to the contrary have yet been published, save those of a date too late to be productive of beneficial results. If, then, we are right in assuming that enough was not done to afford France opportunities for correcting her first grave error, we can discover no reason why the Four Powers should now refuse to make some concessions, with a view to soothe her wounded feelings. We are for paying the utmost regard to the faith of treaties; but the spirit of a treaty is not violated by any change in it, to which all the parties who sign it cry, content. The Treaty of London contemplates two objects—the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish empire, and the peace of Europe. Now both can be only secured with the concurrence of France; and, therefore, it is essential to obtain it. The Powers who made the treaty are competent to revise it; and such, after all, is our confidence in the good sense of the French Government, when not under the influence of wounded self-love, that we think an offer to make such a revision, to include France, would not involve the sacrifice of a single article which would impede its execution. We feel assured that the French nation, so far from misinterpreting such a concession in the bombastic and ridiculous way represented by the *Chronicle*, would fully appreciate the magnanimity of such an act on the part of the Great Powers. To take for granted that France would attribute, as the *Chronicle* would have us believe, any concession of the Four Powers to poltroonery, is to offer an insult to the common sense of the French Government and people. When not smarting under a fancied insult, France is too capable of just and generous sentiments, to give way to such illusions. The article to which we have alluded in the *Chronicle*, was penned in a bad spirit, and in the worst taste; must irritate in a taste as disagreable to Lord Palmerston as they can be to M. Thiers. Let our Paris Contemporaries not be deceived by outward appearances. The *Chronicle* has spoken on this occasion tones which find no echo on the British Cabinet.—(Sun.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OCTOBER 6.

LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

A SCENE.—The new Lord Mayor, Sir J. K. James, Bart., entertained upwards of 800 guests last night in the King's-room, Mansion House. The cloth was not removed until a few minutes before ten o'clock, when the usual toasts were given in succession, and received with much enthusiasm. On Lord Rathdowne proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, his lordship, in returning thanks, said:—

Since last we met, the law has been altered. We shall probably never meet again under such auspices. (A Voice—"Thanks to the Recorder.") I have invited to this room the whole of the corporation and as many of my fellow-citizens as I could get to dine, or at least as many as could find accommodation; and I trust nothing will occur to mar the evening's cordiality. I feel not only as the head of the corporation, but as the head of my fellow-citizens, that I should fill this chair with the independence that becomes me. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I was about to allude to a topic which does excite in my own bosom some feelings of natural regret. I was among [illegible] the measure was within the scope and under the consideration of parliament. I was one of the deputation who, to the last, upon behalf of the corporation of Dublin, cried "No surrender;" and we, as the leading corporation of Ireland, and all we could to maintain all our rights, and the rights of all municipal bodies throughout this land. (Cheers.) The law having been altered, it becomes my duty and the duty of every loyal and constitutional subject, to bow to it. It shall be my study, and with unanimity, to maintain, while I have the honour to fill this chair, the rights and interests of this corporation. (Cheers.)

"The Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory;" "The health of Prince Albert;" "Lord High and the Army;" "The Wooden Walls of Old England;" "The Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Wellington;" having been severally disposed of, the Lord Mayor next gave, "The Recorder and the Board of Aldermen." This was the signal for a scene of confusion, which, although currently talked of during the day as an event that would take place, exceeded in extent the anticipations of many. It will be seen from the following account, which is taken from *Saunders's News*, that the Recorder, although supported by a numerous and apparently the most respectable portion of the assemblage, was obliged to retire, after various fruitless attempts to obtain a hearing:—

The Right Hon. F. Shaw rose, and was about to speak, when he was interrupted by numerous cries of

Lord Mayor: Gentlemen, I must call upon you to take your places. (Groans and hisses, cries of "Chair, chair," "Out, out," "No, no," "Shame, shame.") Gentlemen, I entreat—("Out, out.")

The Recorder (in a partial calm having been obtained by sound of trumpet) again essayed to speak. He said—I thank you, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen. ("Cries of "Out, out," "Traitor.")

Sir H. Lees rose to obtain a hearing for the Recorder.

The Lord Mayor, addressing a number of gentlemen who had left their seats, and occupied the space at the rear of his chair, said—I request in the first instance, that the gentlemen upon this platform will retire to their respective seats, otherwise it will be quite impossible for me to preserve order. (The noise continued unabated.) Gentlemen, I am either chairman, or I am not. If I am chairman, I call upon this assembly to support me. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Lees: Hear the chair—support the chair. ("Hear Sir Harcourt.")

The Lord Mayor: Gentlemen, if you have aught to say against the Recorder or the Board of Aldermen, I request that you will be silent in order that you may hear him. (Hear.) Therefore I wish you would take your respective places. I do not understand, gentlemen, why you should adopt this course: standing upon the benches is quite an unusual proceeding. I therefore, hope, gentlemen, that you will resume your seats.

The Recorder again attempted to speak, but failed in the attempt.

Mr. Archdall, M. P., rose to try and induce the company to hear him. Being one of those who, night after night, sat up in the House of Commons fighting the battle for the corporations of Ireland (hear, hear), he felt he had some claim upon their attention (hear), and he solicited them to hear his friend the Recorder. (Cries of "No, no;" "The traitor.") If this (said the honourable member) is the conduct and bearing of the corporation of Dublin, I must say I am deceived; but this is only the feeling of a very small portion of this body. (Continued noise.)

The Recorder once more endeavoured to speak, but he could not be heard.

The Lord Mayor (addressing the opposition) said—I wish to know whether you are [illegible]

Mr. John Jones: We will hear the Recorder if he waits for a reply; but we will not hear him if he runs away. (Noise continued.)

A member of the common council, accompanied by a number of gentlemen from the lower table, advanced to the chair, and advised the Recorder to resume his seat, as he would not be heard.

Another person said, that the Chairman might as well attempt to change the wind from the north to the south as to obtain a hearing for the Recorder.

The Recorder continued standing, but without any apparent chance of obtaining a hearing; and after remaining for some time he exchanged a few words with the right hon. host, left his seat, and retired with Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., and others of his friends, amidst the continued disapprobation of those opposed to him, mingled with cries of "Shame!" from a number of the guests.

A few other toasts were then given and the company broke up.—(Dublin Journal.)

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Regiment, the Detachment is completely disorganized.

I forgot to mention, that the unfortunate Water-party was surrounded in a Nullah, and with the exception of 25 Gun Horses, a few Followers and private Horses, was cut up; the Survivors joined us on the march during the whole progress, at this inclement season of heat, of this Detachment I have been indebted to Lieutenants Loe hand Malcolm, for their cheerful and arduous exertions, and therefore respectfully mention their names, as deserving every commendation. In conclusion of this mortifying tissue of disasters, occasioned solely by the intense heat, thirst, and too sanguine reports of a route altogether impracticable, if opposed by a determined and active Enemy such as the Murrees have proved themselves to be, I, as the unfortunate Commander of the above responsible Convoy, earnestly solicit, that a rigid enquiry may be instituted into my conduct.

I have the honor to be. &c.
(Signed) T. CLIBBORN, Major,
Commanding Field Detachment.

Camp Phoolajee, 4th September 1840.

P. S. In continuation of the preceding report, I deeply lament to acquaint you of the death of Captain Heighington of the 1st Grenadiers, which took place yesterday evening at 8 P. M. at this Post, from the effects of excessive fatigue and exposure to the sun, on the late march.

(Signed) T. CLIBBORN, Major,
Commanding Field Detachment, 1st Grenadiers.
14th September 1840.

To, The Military Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, a copy of a letter to my address, dated the 29th ultimo, from Major Clibborn, late Commanding a Detachment, for the relief of the Out-post of Kahun, being Supplemental to his original report under the 4th of September, detailing the transactions attendant on that occasion.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) D. FORBES, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

Camp Sukher, 2nd October 1840.

To, The Major of Brigade, Upper Scinde.

Sir,—I have the honor to address you, with reference to my report of the 4th instant, conveying the dissastrous intelligence of the failure of my Convoy, to effect the relief of Kahun; as an perusal fo that report, on my arrival here, I find that from having only partially noticed the exertions of individual Officers under my Command an erroneous impression may have been conveyed, that I was dissatisfied with the conduct of the Majority, whereby, not only much injustice would be done both to the 1st Grenadier Regiment and Detachment 2nd Grenadiers under my orders, but also to the Officers serving with them on that arduous service, I had every reason to applaud the generally correct and Soldier-like manner in which the laborious duties of the Convoy were carried on both by Officers and Men, whether on Picquet, Rear Guard, or other duties that unavoidably exposed them to the heat of this scorching region.

In forwarding a general list of recommendations, I omitted to express my obligations to Ensign Stanly, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, who joined my Corps at Poolajee, to assist to bringing down Captain Browne's Detachment 5th Regiment Native Infantry, when relieved from Kahun, and who took charge of one of the Howitzers, in the action of Nufoosk with considerable effect, and on every occurrence throughout this service, proved himself a good and zealous Officer.

In addition to the Officers previously in my report of the 4th instant, who fell in the gallant discharge of their duty, Captain Heighington, 1st Grenadier Regiment (since dead) commanded the Rear Guard on the 31st August, and brought it in safety, although greatly retarded by the difficulties of the road.—Lieutenant Peacocke, 1st Grenadiers, and Ensign Evan Grant (now 3rd Regiment Native Infantry) were presented with the left support in the action of Nufoosk, and Ensign and Acting Adjutant Fanning, 1st Grenadier Regiment, commanded the right support, the latter Officer did every thing that could be expected from such young and inexperienced Soldiers.

The arrangements made for the conveyance of the Sick and Wounded by Mr. Assistant Surgeon Kirk, f the 1st Grenadier Regiment. and their safe arrival here after so long and fatiguing a march, sufficiently testifies the care and ability exercised by this Officer, and I have great pleasure in acknowledging his valuable assistance.

My anxiety to remove any false impressions, or rectify omissions that rendered my report of the 4th instant incomplete, penned as it was, while oppressed with excessive fatige, will, I trust, be sufficient excuse for troubling the Officer Commanding in Upper Scinde with this communication.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) T. CLIBBORNE, Major,
1st Grenadier Regt. late Commanding Field Detch.
Camp Sukker, 29th September 1840.
(True Copies)
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

Dec. 30.—We are truly glad to find that Colonel Stoddart has been liberated, and that the King of Bokharah has released him, but it seems only on condition of organizing his Army. We know not with truth what measure of hardship has beenendured by the Colonel, but we think the Government of India shouldrequire a stern account from the Chief. The British honor should never be permitted to be sullied by Barbarians, and if the Colonel was understood to be an accredited Agent of the British Government, we ought to avenge all insults offered to the nation in his person, and not as the Persians say "Eat any Dirt."

We have much pleasure in republishing from the *Courier*, a Field Detachment Order by Colonel Marshall to his Force on the brilliant result of the action with Nusseer Khan, which completes all the official documents which we were the first to lay before the Public in our Postscript of the 21st of December.

"The following are the different official orders issued on the occasion of this successful engagement.

FIELD DETACHMENT ORDERS BY LIEUT. COL. MARSHALL.

Camp Kotriah, 2nd December 1840.

It is with feelings of the highest gratification [illegible] the Lieutenant Colonel commanding this small [illegible] expresses his admiration of the truly steady brave and soldier-like conduct of the Troops under his Command in the attack yesterday on the Camp of Nusseer Khan.

To Captain Teasdale commanding a detachment of 500 men, composed of the 2nd Grenadiers and 25th Regt. N. I. his most grateful thanks are due. The difficulty of the Pass he had to force before getting into position in rear of the Enemy's camp reflects the highest credit on all hands, and it is only to be regretted that the nature of the ground and the guide losing his way in the dark prevented this brave body of men from arriving at their post earlier; as the chances are that the object of the General commanding us might have been effected.

To Captain Boyd, and his little band, the Lieut. Colonel returns his warmest thanks and requests he will explain to his detachment, the high opinion he has of their bravery.

The Lieutenant Colonel has not words to express his sense of he service rendered to him by Captain Ennis; his ready compliance and execution of taking 200 men through the most difficult ground he ever saw, was praiseworthy in the extreme. By this movement the enemy were outflanked and turned into the mouths of our guns and a brave body of the 2nd Grenadiers by which means a number were slain and 130 made prisoners.

Captain Rebenack is assured by the Lieut. Colonel that he highly appreciates the steady and soldierlike way, in which he led on the Light Company. To Captain Jackson also his thanks are due for his steady conduct.

In fact the Lieutenant Colonel must conclude by expressing his warmest thanks to all arms employed and request that this order may be translated and explained to the different detachments as early as possible.

To Lieutenant Pruen, the Lieut. Col has to return his warmest thanks for the practice he made with his guns: nothing could have been better done, and he trust he may long have that active officer under his Command.

Those from necessity left in Camp deserve the Lieut. Colonel's thanks, Captain Woodburn had a most responsible duty to perform, and had a larg body of the enemy attacked our camp, he would have had warm work also.

The Lieut Colonel has now to return his warmest thanks to Captain Smith A. D. C. to the General Commanding, for his truly useful services with the Irregular Horse. To Captain Wallace the Lieut Colonel begs to return his thanks for his activity in gaining information of the enemy, when we were in position.

With the sanction of the General Commanding the Forces a double allowance of rations is to be issued to all the troops at the expence of Government. To Camp followers of all descriptions the same indulgence to be granted by half rations as ordered.

The Lieut. Colonel now concludes with sayinge that he never wishes to lead braver men into the Field, for braver could not be found. The strength and nature of the Enemy's position must have been plain to all, who observed it.

It is now his painful duty to express his deep regret at the loss he has sustained in the death of Lieut. Lodge: a braver, steadier or better Regimental Staff officer there never was, and the Lieut. Colonel is convinced that his inemory will be lasting with his brother officers and men. The brave fellows killed have met soldiers' deaths—one of glory. The wounded, the Lieut. Colonel, on visiting the hospital this morning was happy to find in good spirits, altho' some of them are severely hit. That we may have another brush with those fellows is my most earnest and concluding wish.

I must however return my thanks to Doctors Jephson and Knight for their kindness to the wounded.

A copy of this order to be sent to General Brookes in charge of Captain Smith.

We have received letters from Scinde which confirm the News that Major General Brooks and the Bombay Forces proceed above the Passes, after having scoured the mountains of all the Murrees, Brahooes &c. who now exist upon plunder, and who being hemmed in on all sides by the British Troops, must either be at bay or give in—letters have been received in Scinde from the Punjaab that leave no doubt on the minds of those in that Quarter that events will speedily lead some of our gallant Forces to measure their strength with the Seikhs. The Troops in Suckker and all Scinde are in excellent health and spirits and the arrangements made by the General Commanding have infused life and energy into the whole force. Provisions under strong convoys have been thrown into all the positions likely to be occupied by our forces, that no probability of a repetition of the Kahun affair may occur. With respect to the movement of the Bombay Troops, we can assert without fear of contradiction that a speedy advance to Quetah is contemplated, and there is little doubt that if disturbances arise in the Punjaub, that either an advance into Mooltan or an occupation of Ghizni, Candahar, and Caboot will be effected by the Bombay Troops who will relieve the Bengallees pushed on to Ferozepoor and the Sutlege. It is determined that Dadur, Gundava and Quetta shall be established as grain depots. The Political Agent and the General are making nice provisions for the prevention of such Bungling as has hitherto occurred. The want of keeping up a proper force has been most disastrous to this country, and most awfully so to the Cultivators of the soil, who have lost their grain, sheep, and cattle, while looking up to us for security and protection, they complain extremely and with good reason of our want of care of them as they have been plundered right and left by the Beloochees. The wings of Cavalry which are very much required are with the Horse Artillery daily expected. This arm of the service is indispensable to follow up the mounted Beloochees who are very numerous and fair irregular Horse. While we were writing this article a Supplement sent out by our Brother of the *Courier* has reached us, it confirms all the intelligence we had received, & he knows that we are not Plagiarists He gives us an interesting account of the presentation of the arms of the Generalissimo [illegible] Nusseer Khan [illegible] Major General Brooks by Captain [illegible] the part of Colonel Marshall and the Officers of the gallant forces engaged in the action of Peer Chuttah. Gifts like these are a like honorable to the donors and receiver. For all further details we shall subjoin the supplement of the *Courier* aforesaid.

"We have received letters from Sukkur dated the 15th instant, of which the contents are interesting.

It appears that General Brooks is about to take the field at the head of the Bombay Army west of the Indus. The first March of the Head Quarters will, if is expected, take place on the 1st of January.

The necessity of making preparations for an effective Campaign has occasioned delays. The want of Cavalry was much felt, in order to put an end to the plundering carried on by the Brahooes and other Hill tribes who not content with taking the sheep, cattle and grain, from the unfortunate Farmers, actual cut off the heads of the growing corn, in order as were to drive them to desperation.

The complaints of the inhabitants of the villages, as heard by the soldiers, are heart-rending; that, cries to the officers were—"you have left us without protection and we are ruined: if you will not protect us, we must turn plunderers in our own defence."

Every thing possible has been done by General Brooks to protect them. Troops are on the move in all directions, but the want of Cavalry to oppose the mounted Brahooes &c. is greatly to be deplored. The British troops are stationed in the Towns and Villages and particularly so on the whole line from North to South near the mountains through which the passes of Gundava and Bolan run westward.

The battle fought on the first instant by Colonel Marshall at Peer Chuttah near Kottree has been of the greatest use to the country, for the many and large parties of the plundering Brahooes have gone back to the hills, since they heard of the approach of the British troops, and also of Nusseer Khan's defeat.

The Wing of the 3rd Regt. of Cavalry was expected to arrive at Sukkur on the 16th and that of the 1st within a few days. The 20th Regiment N. I. and a part of the 6th N. I. from Balmeer were on the same route with the fourth troop of Horse Artillery. The first troop had left Kurrachee on the 29th of Nov. and was expected to arrive at Sukkur before the end of December. The delays of the General are stated to have been caused by the want of those troops, as well as by certain arrangements necessary in the Commissariat. But all, it was firmly hoped, would be in readiness for opening the campaign with effect in the beginning of next month.

The Murrees and the Hill tribes boast loudly of what they intend to do—such as to drive the British Army back over the Indus, &c. and that they will revenge the defeat of Nusseer Khan: but all this talk goes for nothing.

On the 13th Captain Teasdale of the 25th Regt. N. I, arrived there and requested an audience of Major General Brooks. On the following day in an appropriate speech he addressed the General and stated that he had been commissioned by Colonel Marshall and the officers friends of the general who had served at the battle of Peer Chutta, to request the General would do them the honour of accepting the sword, dagger, rifle and shield, of the Enemy's Commander in Chief, MEER BOHUR who had been taken prisoner on the 1st of Dec., and also the Kettle drums of the young Prince of Khelat captured on that occasion. They offered them as proofs of their esteem and respect.

The sword is of great value having been presented by Nader Shah to the ancestor of Meer Bohur, whose name is written in letters of gold on the blade.

The dagger is also of high value from its antiquity and the water of the blade: its handle and scabbard are of pure Silver.

These presents from the Officers and soldiers engaged in the late defeat of Nusseer Khan and of the Zeheree Tribe prove beyond all doubt the high estimation in which the General commanding the Bombay Army west of the Indus is held, and as trophies afford an earnest of their future successes."

Though the subject has been much exhausted, yet as the testimony of every additional witness is taken in cases of Law, we do not see why they should not be acceptable in News, and therefore we give the letter of a kind Correspondent who was a looker on at the action against Nusseer Khan.

Camp Bagh, Upper Scinde 10th Dec. 1840.

You no doubt have heard of the Defeat of Nusseer Khan. I send you a *true* description of the latter fight. It took place in the Gundava Pass on the 1st Inst. Nusseer Khan pretended he wished to come to terms with Colonel Marshall 25th Regiment, but it is now found out that he intended a night attack on Kottree. The Colonel having received orders determined to attack him at once. Two Detachments were formed, one of 500 Sepoys composed of 300, 25th Regt. and 200, 2nd Grenadiers under Capt Teasdale 25th Regt. this Detachment left Kotree at 12 o'clock at night so as to get in rear of Nusseer Khan's Camp. Another Party of 380 men composed of 180 of the 21st Regt. and 200 25th Regt. with 50 horse and 2 Guns under Col. Marshall and his staff left at 4 a. m. to enter the Gundava Pass leading to Nusseer Khan's Camp. Some delay was occasioned by the guns owing to the darkness of the morning and the bad state of the roads, however about 7 a. m. the Guns were up and got into position, and after a few rounds it was discovered that Capt. Teasdale's party had got in the rear of the enemy. The Seapoys were seen crowning the heights on one side of the pass: this puzzled the Brahooes and they fled to the opposite side. At this time Nusseer Khan and his uncle Taj Mahomed Chief of the Jhere tribe accompanied by 100 horsemen, fled. Skirmishing parties were sent out to take the enemy on the flank and then commenced the slaughter. The Seapoys behaved *most gallantly*, they drove the Brahooes from place to place, about 1 P. M. poor Lodge 25th Regt. was shot in the leg the Ball passed through an artery and he bled to death before medical aid could arrive, he was shot by a Chief Amed Khan, whilst ascending a height, the Chief was taken into Sukker as a Prisoner—one party of Brahooes consisting of 140 men were driven into a ravine and sued for quarter—on giving up their arms 10 tried to escape and were shot in the attempt but the other two effected it. The fight lasted till 4 P. M.—It was estimated that nearly 700 men were killed and taken Prisoners, 20 among whom were of their Chiefs The loss on our side was poor Lodge, 8 Sepoys, and 21 wounded. Some Camels and the Khans *Kettle Drums* were captured—the conduct of the Seapoys could not have been excelled by Europeans.

We have very little news here, further than Col. Weimar 38th Bengal N. I. with a large convoy arrived this morning en route to Dadur. Bagh is very quiet, I wonder Nusseer Khan did not come here as it is one of the weakest outposts. The Brahooes carry on their system of plunder in the adjacent villages by detaching small parties of horse who come and cut off the heads of jewarry and then cut off themselves before any detachment can arrive at the place. We have had several little dours but have not been successful, partly from bad information and the time the news takes in coming to camp. I hope we shall get out of this before the hot weather as we are in tents. A Government Bungalow is the only building here and that is not finished on account of the scarcity of timber.

The News brought to Calcutta by the *Red Rover* from Chusan dated the 19th of October and Macao November 3rd, merely goes to prove that affairs are in the same uninteresting posture which they held at the time of our last intelligence "Dolce far niente" seems the Motto of the Elliots, and in the mean time the Soldiers are dying at the rate of ten per diem, while disease has also laid its direful fangs on the Officers, and Lieutenant Vavasour H. M. 18th Royal Irish, Dr. Cuming on board H. M. S. *Wellesly*, and Lieutenant Conway of H. M. S. *Modeste* are reported dead. If this state of affairs continues much longer, we have to apprehend very serious disasters to the whole expedition. By a statistical report of the Force which we extract from the *Courier* of yesterday, it will be seen that the grand total of European and Native Troops fit for duty at Chusan out of the original number of 3650 is only 2036. This is an appalling fact, and even the hutting of the Troops appears as yet to have had no good effect. Added to the insalubrity of the climate, the variability of the temperature appearing to be one of the predisposing causes, the want of proper food for the Troops seems the grand origin of disease. Bad rations of unwholesome Salt Provisions and indigestible bread, and little even of these have fatally told on the constitutions of men already overworked. We believe also that liquor the Sam-Seu is easily procurable, and we have no doubt that on Corporal Trim's principle in the Campaign in Flanders where he states his opinion that "radical heat is burnt Brandy and radical moisture is ditch water," that our gallant Soldiery have imbibed no small portion of the former to keep out the bad effects of the latter. Every thing has been delayed at Chusan until its object almost appears a nullity. After valuable months of inaction, on a sudden a Fort is being erected and the Island is to be subdued and covered without posts. We trust the completion of the former will not be protracted until we have scarce healthy men enough to occupy it, or poor Dean Swift's last epigram may prove very applicable, who a few days before he died being taken abroad in a carriage, and observing a building on the side of the road in the progress of erection, asked what it was. On being told a Magazine he replied

"Oh solid proof of Irish wit here Irish wit is seen
"When nothing's left them to defend they build a Magazine.

We do sincerely hope that the appointment of Sir Hugh Gough to the force will infuse a little life and activity into the expedition. Captain Anstruther of the Madras Artillery and the Crew of the *Kite* as well as Mr. Staunton are still Prisoners, and yet in the face of all these facts it is pretended to be said that "We are at peace with the Chinese." The Mandarin Keshen had not arrived at Canton, and Lin who had started for Pekin was ordered back to submit to an investigation into his conduct. All thissavours of humbug, procrastination and preconcerted delay. The Chinese from what we have heard have an idea (and a pretty just one too,) that we cannot do without their Tea and other productions, and by putting off a settlement of matters, they hope to drive us to distress for those articles, create a clamour in the "*Cold Country of the Barbarians*" and make whatever terms they like. In the mean time they calculate upon disease thining our Ranks and weakening our means, while severe weather may perhaps touch up our shipping. The Chinese have every thing to gain by delay and the British every thing to lose. It is pretty well ascertained that the Court of Pekin has stirred up its Tributaries. he Nepaulese to attack our Indian Frontier, and in their ignorance of our power, they may count on creating a great diversion of our Forces that way.

Looking at the whole of the proceedings is [redacted] the former situation, b[redacted]rnes K. H., at present at Calcutta.

Looking at the whole of the proceedings of the Chinese expedition there is nothing on which to congratulate ourselves. The Calcutta *Commercial Advertiser* had got hold of a report from the Madras *United Service Gazette* that Chusan had been retaken by the Chinese and the *Wellesly* nearly burnt &c. but the letter conveying that intelligence is dated the 20th of October from Singapore and of course has no foundation whatever. H. M. Ship *Melville* which our Brother of the *Times* stated to be en route for Bombay to be repaired has been set to rights at Chusan, and the Admiral is about to shift his Flag into her while the Commodore takes the *Wellesly*, so of course we shall not see the *Melville* here, and must look out sharp for the arrivals of the Vessels belonging to this Port as we believe that many may very soon be looked for.

"The following Statistics of the British Troops at Chusan will be read with painful interest. We extract them from the *Canton Register* of the 3d of November.

Landed. . . . . 3650 troops.

18th or *Royal Irish*.

embarked from England and Ceylon	strong 560		
died on the passage	30		
died in Chusan	37—67		
	493		
sick in the hospital	169		324 on duty

49th or *Hertfordshire*.20th or *Cameronians*.

embarked from Calcutta	strong 904		
died on the passage	10		
died in Chusan	103——113		
of whom 50 died in Oct.			
	791		
sick in the hospital	551		240 on duty

Artillery Europeans,

embarked from Madras	strong 210		
died in Chusan	6——6		
	204		
sick in the hospital	78		126 on duty
Total of British troops on duty		1151	

Artillery, Natives, embarked from Madras	strong 79		
sick in hospital (no deaths)	14——65 on duty		
Sappers, natives.	strong		
embarked from Madras	283		
died (*of coup de soleil*)	1		
	282		
sick in the hospital	56——226 on duty		
Bengal Volunteers.	strong		
embarked from Calcutta	888		
died on the passage	12 } 63		
died in Chusan	51 }		
	825		
sick in the hospital	231—594 on duty		
Total Native troops on duty		185	
Total British troops on duty		1151	
Grand Total.		2036	

Chusan, October 22, 1840."

(*From the Bombay Courier, 5th December.*)

We have been informed that the following arrangements have been decided upon.

As Colonel Moore has, in consequence of ill health received leave of absence to proceed for some time to the Hills; Captain Swanson 19th Regt. N. I. has been appointed Acting Stipendiary Member of the Military Board.

Major E. M. Willoughby of the 18th Regt. has been appointed Acting Paymaster in Bombay in the room of Captain Swanson.

Captain P. M. Melville 7th Regt. N. I, lately Resident at Bhooj has been appointed Secretary to the Government in the Military and Naval Departments with the official rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in the room of Lieut. Col. Wood deceased.

It is also said that John W. Langford Esq. has been named to succeed Caetain Melville as Resident in Cutch.—J. Jackson Esq. will in that case resume the duties of Collector at Tannah.

In addition to the proceding appointments, the following are spoken of.

In consequence of the departure of the Honorable James Farish to England, which is expected to take place during the course of the next month, it is said that, Lestock R. Reid Esq., the actual Chief Secretary of the Government will be appointed Officiating Provisional Member of Council, provided the Hon'ble John A. Dunlop the present provisional Member should not have returned prior to Mr. Farish's departure.

In such circumstances, as it is said, John P. Willoughby Esq. will take the situation of Chief Secretary, and William R. Morris Esq. will assume that of officiating Secretary in the Secret and Judicial Departments.

There is also an alteration expected in the department of the Medical Board, the Secretary to which Doctor Glen will assume the duties of Superintending Surgeon, and will, as it

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2, Barque Mor, Adam Young, Master, from China 15th and Singapore 27th October.—*Passenger* Capt. J. Rees.

Do. Barque Francis Spaight, T. Winn, Master, from London 25th July.

Dec. 8th, The E. I. Company's Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. A. H. Gordon, Comg, from Kurrachie 4th Dec.—*Passenger*, Asst. Surgeon Glass.

Dec. 15th Barque Futhel Currim, Hajee Abdul Rymon Nacodah from Calcutta 4th Nov. *Passengers.*—Capt. Bradford and Capt. Westly B. A. from Cochin.

Do. 16th, Barque Alexander Robertson, R. Brown, Master, from Mozambique 10th October. *Passengers.*—Dr. Edward Antonio Muzard, Dr. Antonio Vicinty Vims, Sr. Ramon Tizon, Sr. Manoel Sints, Sr. Jean Ramon Coetina and Sr. Manoel Otho and 4 Portuguese Servants.

Dec. 17th. The E. I. C. Cutter Nurbuddah, Husson Chojee, Syrang from a Cruize.

Do. 18th. Barque Ruparell, W. H. Eldrid, Master from Singapore 8th Nov.—*Passengers* Dr. Nisbett. R. N. Mr. & Mrs. Stewart, Mr. H. Conner, Mr. W. Eams, Miss Love & 3 Native Servants.

Do. do. Ship Nurbuddah, F. Patrick, Master, from Calcutta left Sandheads 27th Nov. 1840.—*Passenger* one Native Ayah.

Dec. 21st, Barque Parsee, W. Chivas, Master, from New Castle, 15th July.

Do. Olive Branch, W. S. Lindsay, Master, from Sheilds 16th July and Plymouth 1st August.

Do. Barque Adele, G. Middleton, Master, from Singapore 14th October. *Passengers.*—2 Arabs and 10 convicts.

Do. 22nd, Brig Hamoody, J. V. Ramos, from Ponany 10th December.

Dec. 22nd, Ship Ingleborough, J. R. Rea, Master, from Bristol 27th July.

Do. 23rd, Grab Brig Harsingar, Hajee Elias, Nacodah from Penang 20th October. *Passenger*—1 Native.

SAILED.

Dec. 1, American Ship Brenda, W. B. Smith, Master, to Zanzebar.—*Passenger* A. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Children and Servant.

Do. The E. I. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Commanding to Suez.—*Passengers*: Lieut. Hume, John Milne, Esq. Capt. R. Farquhar, Lieut. M. Beachcroft, Mrs. Grey and 2 Children, Col. Serjeant, E. P. Thompson Esq. Major and Mrs. Hooke, Lieut. Coll. C. Smyth, Right Revd. Dr. D. O'Connor, Lieut. Lawrence, C. Parbury, Esq. Mr. G. B. Lloyd, Mahomed Saduck and Mahomud Hoodee, 2 European and 2 native Servants.

Dec. 2nd. Ship James Moran, D. Ferguson, Master, to Greenock.

Dec. 6th. Ship Fezrabany, Thomas Stewart, Master, to Calcutta. *Passenger.*—7 Natives.

Do. Ship Orleana, A. Cameron, Master, to China.

Do. 7th, Barque Lord Elphinston, C. J. Simmon, Master to Calcutta. *Passengers.*—Lady Oliphant, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Bayles, Capt. Bayles, Capt. Moultin, Mr. O'Conor Mr. Cowan, Mr. Wichters, Mr. Blackall, Mr. Clark, Mr. Fennio, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Jervis, 2 Female and 1 Male Servant and 6 Natives.

Do. Ship Caledonia, J. F. Burn, Master, to Mangalore and Calcutta.

Dec. 16th, Ship Charlotte, J. Peckitt, Master to China.

Do. 17th, Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Willis, Master to China. *Passengers*—7 Parsees.

Do. 18th The E. I. C., Cutter Margaret, Munjee Ally Syrang, on a Cruize.

19th do. French Barque Le Adele, Clerc, Master, to Marseille.

Dec. 20th, Ship Lowjee Family, R. Ayers, Master to China.

Do. Barque Indian, J. D. Shrieve, Master to Colombo and Calcutta. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Teil, Mr. Teil. Miss Wosley, Mr. Thomas Teil, Mr. A. Tembreil and 5 Americans

Dec. 22nd, The E. I. C., Cutter Nurbuddah, Husson Khojee, Syrang on a Cruize.

Dec. 27th, Ship Bombay, John Furley, Master, to Malabar Coast and London. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Grant and 5 Children, Mrs. Fennie and 1 Child, 3 Children of C. Harrison Esq. C. S. Capt. Scaley, and 92 Invalids H. M. 2nd Regt.

Do. 28th, Barque Olive Branch, W. S. Lindsay, Master, to Karrack.

Do. The E. I. C. Schooner Shannon, Lieut. J. Frushard, Comg. to Karrachee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY,

MARRIAGES.—At Ahmedabad, on the 18th December, by major general Willis, commanding N. D. A., lieutenant Cairns Threshie, sub assistant commissary general, N. D. A., to Mary Paulina Maria, only daughter of the late C. M. Bushby, esq., madras civil service.

On Saturday last the 19th Instant, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, John, eldest son of sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. to Ann Jane, only child of the late Samuel Sprowle Esq. formerly President of the Medical Board of the Presidency.

BIRTHS.—At Claremont, Bombay, on the 2d December, the lady of E. D. Elliott, esq., civil service, of a daughter.

At Poona, on the 26th November, the wife of mr. Joseph Hanson, of a son.

At Colabah, on the 4th December, the lady of lieutenant J. W. Young, Indian Navy, of a daughter.

At Ootacamund on the 29th November, the lady of lieut. J. G. Forbes, 23d regt. native infantry, of a son.

At Rajkote, on the 11th instant, the lady of Captain Edward Walter, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry of a daughter.

On the morning of the 13th Instant, the Lady of J. C. Ibbs. Esq. I. Navy, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Mahabuleshwur, on the 26th November, miss L. Reid, daughter of J. Reid, esq., deeply regretted.

On the 18th May last, at Sea, Caroline Darling, second daughter of the late Captain F. D. Bagshawe of the Bombay Establishment, aged one year and eight months.

At Androssan, Scotland on the 9th September last, Wilhelmina Janette, only daughter of major J. S. Wyllie, 29th regt. native infantry.

On the 16th November, on board the *Victoria*, Harriett, daughter of colonel Bagnold, commanding Aurungabad, aged two years.

In camp, at Sukkur, on Saturday the 28th November, after an illness of only three days, Adelaide Victoria, the beloved and only child of Mr. and mrs. Bease, aged 2 years and 9 days.

At Bombay, on the evening of Wednesday, E. Honeywood, esq., aged 30 years.

At Poona, on the 19th December, sub conductor Peter Clarendon, of the commissariat department, in the 37th year of his age.

At Ootacamund, on Sunday the 6th December, Mary Harriet Leonora, wife of H. D. Phillips, esq., madras civil service.

At Mhow, on the afternoon of the 12th December Instant, Captain William Turner, of the 2nd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, in the 37th year of his age, deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.

At Poona, on the 19th December, Sub Conductor Peter Clarendon of the Commissariat Department, aged 37 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At Ghazeepore, on the 12th November, by the Revd. A. B. Spry, Thomas Henry Plaskett, esq. lieutenant H. M. 31st regiment, second son of Thomas Henry Plaskett, ssq. of Sedcup Place, in the county of Kent, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Robert Macan, esq., of Ballynahone, county Armagh.

At calcutta, on the 18th November, at the cathedral, by the reverend William Palmer, mr. W. M. Hamilton, to Mary, daughter of captain P. Sparling, of the honorable company's steamer *Diegna*.

At Deyrah Dhoon, on the 2nd November, by the Reverend Henry Fisher, senior presidency chaplain, George Cautley, captain 18th regiment light cavalry, to Emma Octavia, daughter of George Christopher, Esq, of Chiswick, Middlesex.

At Malda, on Tuesday, the 1st December, by the reverend J. J. Weitbrecht, William Bell, esq., civil service, to Maria Jane, eldest daughter of J. Lamb, esq., civil service.

At St. Helena, on the 21st July, by special license, by the reverend W. Helps, Chaplain to the Forces, Sydney Manvers youngest son of the reverend Phillip Meadows, Rector of Great Bealings, in the county of Suffolk, England, to Allice, youngest daughter of the late William Bernard, esq., of Knocklyon House in the city of Dublin, Ireland.

On Tuesday, the 5th September, at Trinity church, Adelaide, by the reverend C. B. Howard, Samuel Levesly Phillips, esq. of Fort Adelaide, to miss Mary Ann Harding, eldest daughter of James Harding, late of the royal navy.

BIRTHS.—In chowringhee, on the 18th November, the lady of Manuel Pereira, esq., of a son, still born.

At saugor, on the 30th October, the lady of lieutenant A. J. Hopper, of the 24th regiment native infantry, of a son.

At Kurnaul factory, Tirhoot, on the 12th November, the lady of John Gale, esq., of a daughter.

At Pikparah, Indigo Factory, Rampore Bholiah, on the 12th November, mrs. Julien Vaillant, of a son.

At allahabad, on the 11th November, the lady of R. Montgomery, esq., civil service, of a daughter, still-born.

At benares, on the 14th November, the lady of Robert Price, esq., 67th native infantry, of a still-born child.

At Kurnaul, on the 3d November, the lady of lieutenant Robert Waller, horse artillery, of a daughter.

At simla, on the 5th November, the lady of R. H. Clarke, esq., civil service, of a son.

At Loodiana, on the 8th November, the lady of captain E. J. Watson, 59th regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

At Mynpoorie, on the 10th November, the lady of captain Guyon, 31st regiment native infantry, of a son.

At Lahore, on the 20th October, the lady of colonel H. C. Van Cortlandt, Maha Rajah Nao Nehal Sing's service, of a daughter.

At Midnapore, on the 24th November, the lady of the Revd. T. Brooks, of a son.

At Delhi, on the 17th November, the lady of brigade major W. Ramsay, 41st native infantry, of a son.

At Almora, on the 31st October, the lady of major R. Stewart, 61st Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Agra, on the 11th November, Mrs. Henry Meyers, of a son.

At No. 15, Theatre street, Calcutta, on the 27th November, mrs. A. L. Days, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, in the evening of the 28th November, mrs. George Pratt, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on saturday, the 28th November, the lady of D. Oman esq., of a daughter.

At Ferozepore, on the 16th November, the wife of captain H. M. Lawrence, assistant Governor General's agent, of a daughter.

At Landour, on the 19th November, the lady of lieutenant George Harriot, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, of a son.

At No. 6, Tank-Square, calcutta, on the 30th November, the lady of J. M. Vos, esq., of a daughter.

At calcutta, on the 1st December, mrs. James Graves, of a daughter.

At Gya, on the 26th November, the lady of W. H. Urquhart, esq., of a daughter.

At Kyook Phyoo, in Arracan, on the 16th November, the lady of lieutenant Harrison, interpreter and quarter master 65th regiment N. I., of a daughter.

At calcutta, on the 2d December, the wife of mr. Shearman Ransom, H. C. B. M., of a son.

At calcutta, on the morning of the 3d December, the wife of mr. William Street, of a daughter.

At cawnpore, on Monday, the 16th November, the lady of mr. J. L., Turnbull, of a son.

At Arrah, on the 17th November, the lady of E. F. Radcliffe, esq., civil service, of a daughter.

At St. James's School, on the 30th November, mrs. Robert Platts, of a son.

At the Presidency, on the 25th November, the lady of James Savi, esq., of Bizone Factory, Bhaugulpur, of a daughter.

At Singapore, on the 2d November, the lady of Joaquin d'Almeida, esq., of a son.

At calcutta, on the 8th December, the lady of T. D. Cooke, esq., of a son.

At chowringhee, on the 11th December, the lady of W. Linton, esq., of a son.

At chittagong, on the 6th December, the lady of F. Skipwith, esq., of a daughter.

On the 2nd December, at the house of H. C. Bagge, esq., Bhaugulpore, the lady of R. N. Farquharson, esq., civil service, of a daughter.

At Kurnaul, on the 1st December, the lady of captain Codrington, deputy assistant quarter master general, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At calcutta, on board the ship *Carnatic*, after a short illness, on the morning of the 14th November, mr. George Adamson, boatswain of the above ship, aged 43 years, a man universally respected, and has left a wife and family at home to deplore their loss.

At calcutta, on the 16th November, mrs. Rebecca Burkur, widow of the late captain John Burkur, her majesty's service, aged 36 years.

At calcutta, on wednesday, the 18th November, mrs. Elizabeth Pereira, school mistress, aged 70 years.

At calcutta, on the 20th November, Thomas Macra, the infant son of mr. and mrs W. H. Byrne.

At calcutta, on the 25th November, mrs. Louisa Richards Martindell, the lady of Henry Martindell, esq., attorney at Law, aged 20 years.

At calcutta, on the 26th November, Joseph Simon Constant Guezenee, esq. commander of the *Petite Nancy*, and many years a captain in the French Royal Navy, aged 58 years, 1 month and 5 days.

At Meerut on the 10th November, George Trail Urquhart, esq. surgeon of the 2d brigade horse artillery, aged 48 years, sincerely and most deeply regretted by his brother officers and a numerous circle of friends.

At Loodiana, on the 9th November, lieutenant Archibald Cowper, 59th Regiment Native Infantry.

In camp at Amballa, on the morning of the 7th November, Martha Barret, the much lamented daughter of the late quarter master sergeant George Levers, of the 59th native infantry, while proceeding to join his new appointment at allahabad as assistant overseer, D. P. W.

At Rondebosch, on the morning of the 22d August, after a long and trying illness, Anna Maria, the beloved wife of Charles Garstin, esq., of the Bengal civil service.

At Agra, on the 15th November, mr. J. G. Clementine, of the Judicial Department, aged 40 years.

At calcutta, on the 28th November, mr. R. Lawler, assistant in the Secret and Political Department, aged 44 years.

At calcutta, on the evening of the 30th November, Robert, the infant son of D. McFarlan, esq., of the civil service, aged 1 month and 10 days.

At calcutta, on monday, the 30th November, mrs. Frances Lewis, wife of mr. C. W. Lewis, senior merchant, aged 45 years.

At serampore, on the 28th November, mr. Charles J. G. Johnstone, aged 23 years, son of the Reverend T. B. Johnstone, of carlton, Somersetshire.

At No. 6. Tank-Square, calcutta, on the 1st December, the infant daughter of J. M. Vos, esq.,

At Kyook Phyoo, on the 16th November, the infant daughter of lieutenant Harrison, 65th regiment N. I.

At calcutta, on Thursday, the 3d December, mr. John Mercado, second assistant presidency pay office, aged 52 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

At Manilla, on the 10th October, William Savill Davy, esq., M. D., in the 32d year of his age, much regretted.

At calcutta, on Saturday, the 5th December, mrs. Elizabeth Passmore, aged 65 years.

At Dacca, on the 29th November, of cholera, Fredericka Catherine, the eldest child of Arthur Littledale, esq., of the civil service, aged 4 years and 2 months.

AFFGHANISTAN AND THE PUNJAB.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, DEC. 9.

There are no stirring events to record from Cabool, but such as they are, we have received them from our kind correspondents. The Force under Major General Sir Robert Sale marched into the new Cantonment at Cabool on the 7th instant, after harrassing and arduous campaign, in which 113 men have been killed or wounded, the whole loss amounts to 38, including four Officers, Captain Conolly, 6th Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Crispin, 4th Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Broadfoot, Engineers, and Dr. Lord. The troops had the dissatisfaction of finding their Barracks only half finished, and the greater part of the Officers' quarters only rising from the level of the ground; there appears to have been much unaccountable delay, we have before adverted to it, and we might, with great propriey, add a shameful disregard of the comforts of Officers and men in thus leaving them exposed as they are, and will be, to the severity of a Cabool winter; the Government might easily find out where the fault lies, and have more than once been called upon to do so; this is not the way to gain the services of men, who have already borne up against an accession of hardships they did not bargain for, and the least the government should do, is to see that their orders for the preservation of the health and comforts of their gallant followers be attended to,—others are well housed and they should be so too.

Dost Mahomed Khan marched on the 12th ultimo, escorted by the 1st Bengal European Regiment, Captain Garbett's troop of H. A. and the 2d Cavalry. The latter Corps return to the provinces, their services being, for the future, dispensed with. Major General Sir W. Cotton moved on the same day escorted by two Companies of the 27th N. I.; the inclemency of the weather made the march a slow one, but the royal prisoner and his escort arrived at Jellalabad on the 24th November; he is represented to be in very good spirits, agreeable, intelligent, and fond of conversation, and gains golden opinions from all kinds of men in his "progress," his destination is not yet known.

As soon as Shah Soojah can be prevailed upon to quit Cabool for Jellalabad, the wing of the 37th is to move in, and will occupy H. M.'s *stables* in the Bala Hissar, the other wing will find quarters in the barracks.

This arrangement would be hailed with pleasure, but his Majesty is most obstinate as to remaining at Cabul, and the result of his determination which, is supposed, is not diminished by the observance of the great civility and attention shewn to the dethroned Monarch by every British Officer, will cause great inconvenience, anneyance and sickness, more especially to the Sepoys, who, when a good tent is scarcely habitable, are shivering in their miserable [redacted] are called Pauls. The cold is already most severe, so severe that the Hindoostanees can hardly keep themselves at a proper temperature for work, their Pauls are represented as wretched affairs and a disgrace to the Military Board and the Magazines. We think, after every remonstrance has been tried with His Majesty, a little gentle force might successfully be used; for the Sepoys' gallant behaviour during the campaign and the unflinching manner in which they have borne their protracted residence and inconveniences, deserves every comfort if not extra remuneration that a grateful Government, considering the *immense* benefits which are to accrue from the success of our late policy, can dispense to them. Sir Robert Sale, we suppose, with the desire of keeping them warm, has ordered the *Native* Troops to parade *once every day*; verily there are ways of gaining the affections and there are ways of gaining the dislike of those who, having but just returned from so harrassing a campaign, should at least have their good conduct taken into consideration; we would recommend the study of the old Saw to the Gallant General

"All work and no play
Will make *Jack* a dull boy."

Captain Fraser, of the 2d Light Cavalry, remains at Cabul for the present, but we are very happy to say that he continues to be "doing well" and that Captain Ponsonby, of the same Corps, is so far recovered as to be able to accompany his Regiment to Jellalabad, Sir W. Cotton returns to India and subsequently to England as soon as he obtains leave.

The 37th N. I. are said to have 80 men in Hospital

Our letters from the force traversing the Pu[redacted] reach to the 24th November. The Brigade [redacted] on the left bank of the Ravee on the 19th ultimo and crossed the same day, [redacted] boats of a good size having been supplied for ferrying, and the ford was easy. The following morning the Brigade continued its march to Furruckpore, where it would have encamped the previous day had the original route been [redacted]

to; but at the request of the Sikh Government which the Brigade in every way respects, the Army avoided crossing near Lahore. Nothing material, has happened as yet, but we learn that any thing but a friendly disposition has hitherto been evinced, and the Brigade has continually gone astray, in consequence of trusting to inefficient guides. All are well, and the arrangements made by the Brigadier and his Officers are said to be very efficient.

On every side we hear stirring accounts of the honorable behaviour and great gallantry of Skinner's Horse in the late affair at Dadur, and we have been gratified by the sight of a letter from Captain Macpherson, who speaks in the highest terms of the men volunteered to lead to the attack; we are glad to find that he is fast recovering, although the wound he received, was an ugly one, the bullet entering the front part of the haunch and coming out near the back bone. At the burning of Dadur the Bunneahs, luckily, did not loose much, as they placed their property in the houses of two Syuds, whose protection was sacred, one of these gentlemen has, however, been proved to be a traitor, and may perhaps pay the penalty of sending the powder, placed under his guard, to the enemy, which is proved in evidence against him. The spherical cases appear to have done much execution among the Beloochees.

Colonel Tapp's Army of observation passed through Simla from the interior, last week, en route to the cantonments at Subathoo. The Officers and men appeared much jaded after their march, and perhaps vexed at finding no more formidable enemy than a number of ragged women and children who had been driven from Kooloo across the Sutledge to subsist or starve in the British territories. The residents at Simla have, with their usual bounty, got up a subscription for the poor wretches who are said to be famishing with hunger and cold: we suppose some means will be attempted to prevent such accessions to the population of our territories, in future. Much inconvenience has arisen from want of funds at the Simla treasury, a correspondent says that no few drafts have been returned marked "no assets," and that there has been no *coin* there for six weeks.

AGRA UKBAR, DECEMBER 12.

We regret to learn from Affghanistan that Genl. Nott has, by the orders of Government, been superseded by General Brooks of the Bombay Army. The health of General Nott is said to have suffered severely since the tidings of this had reached him.

We learn on pretty good authority that the two runaway Squadrons of the 2d Cavalry, are to be sent to the provinces as prisoners. This we fear is too good to be true.

The Dost under the *escort* of the European Regiment, the 48th N. I. and two Companies of the 27th was to have quitted Cabool for Loodianah, and thence —Heaven knows where, on the 1st instant.

The 1st Convoy under Major Swayne of the 5th, (the hero of *Mukkeepor*) was appointed to march from Ferozepore on the morning of the 8th. Shah Soojah's new Goorkha Battalion of 1,000 men, under Lieutenant Gerard, European Regiment, was to accompany the 5th as also the 9th Companies of the 35th and 37th Native Infantry.

We have received two very contradictory reports from the same number of our friends in Affghanistan. Of these (not the friends but the reports) one is to the effect, that all the Regular troops, Queen's and Company's, are forthwith to be sent back to the provinces, leaving Affghanistan obnoxious to the tender mercies of Shah Soojah ool Moolk. The other and more rational one is, that Sir William Macnaghten has warned our Government in the most positive and earnest manner of the danger that would accrue from the withdrawal, even of a portion of our troops in that quarter. Nothing indeed could be much more absurd than for us to abandon Shah Soojah, now that we have seated him on his uneasy throne. It would be to commit another blunder as monstrous as that of fixing—no, not fixing, but placing him, upon it. But there can be no substantial grounds for apprehension on that score, for when did England gain one rood of Indian territory to relinquish it again? At all events be this as it may, (and, there is no doubt, how it is,) not a petty Affghan Chief exists, who does not abhor the very name of "the Kafir," as they designate Shah Soojah ool Moolk; and there is not one among them, who would not do his utmost to destroy him the very moment our backs were turned. And as for collecting rent, it would be a very Irish-kind of rent that they would furnish him withal; unless we came to the rescue, it would soon be found, that both the throne and the King would be going a begging; a very satisfactory condition of things, considering it as the finale of all our glorious blundering.

By the way one of our friends at Cabool has given us a laughable account enough of the view Shah Soojah took of the capture of the gallant Dost, "Moobarik ust! Che Moozdu bood!" said he, "Then Muknatun Sahib!" we will have a glorious tamasha this 'bout." To-morrow morning our own troops and those of our bright, particular, and very dear sister Victoria, will parade at sunrise, and before the assembled multitudes, the *izh dihan i khilqut* of our faithful and loving subjects, our own skilful and practised executioner, our jullad * i khas shall, what you call, clean the head, ah! no un-head—sure qulum koon, this dooshmun Dost of ours. Macnaghten replied "Qoosoor ust"—pardon thy *fidwee*—but Dost fidwee—but Dost Moohumud is a prisoner of the Company—"Moojrim i Kumpanee bahadoor." Shah Soojah drew in his horns and was silent and sulky immediately.

Another story is, that the neglected though comely Affghan women, have become enamoured of the gallant, as well as gallant young fellows in the European Barracks at Cabool. In short, there is a perfect Colony of them; and the virtuous Shah Shoojah has been so much shocked at the idea of these disconsolate and sable fair ones, becoming very little better than they were before, that, through the instrumentality of the Envoy, he has caused the European camps and arracks to be removed from place to place.

AGRA UKBAR, DECEMBER 19.

A communication from Bokhara of the 25th Oct., contains the gratifying intelligence of Colonel Stoddart's safety. He had been released from confinement by the King, who had ordered him to drill a Battalion of Infantry, and he was then engaged in enrolling them.

Dost Moohumud arrived at Peshawur on the 6th instant. He awaits here, the arrival of his family. It is said, but we cannot credit it, that he has bee disappointed in not being appointed to some post under the Shah. This would be undoing all we have been endeavouring to accomplish.

We gather from letters from Cabool, that Sir W. Cotton is daily expecting to be relieved, and that the advance upon Herat is spoken of as certain next year; also, a campaign in Nijrow in Bajour. The latter will take place when we find it convenient to make it. The Envoy told the Dost at Cabool, that we should go to Bokhara next year, but this seems impossible, as we have so few troops, and as the Russians are likely to be there before us.

Our readers may place every reliance upon the following version of the unfortunate affair of the 2d Cavalry. It is in every respect the most accurate that has appeared, and may afford valuable data in the discussion of any question that may hereafter arise regarding the Bengal Regular Cavalry. It leaves little doubt as to the real cause of the flight of the 2d, about which much difference of opinion prevails; but we shall for the present leave the account without comment, to make its own way.

"The affair at Purwan Durrah so disgraceful to the men of the 2d Cavalry, induces met offer a few remarks on the subject. Throughout the campaign the regular Cavalry have had little or nothing to do, with the exception of having a few shots fired at them now and then, and twice employed in reconnoitering a fort under a fire. Nor do I recollect a single instance when the Bengal Cavalry unsupported by Dragoons, to take *off the rough edge*, Artillery or Infantry, have met or charged a determined enemy, advanced towards them with the cold steel in their hands. Never had the Native Cavalry a better opportunity of distinguishing themselves or a fairer field to fight upon. They were well led on by their British Officers, besides others who were volunteers, they had had the advantage of discipline, excellent horses, and *the charge*. The numbers on both sides were equal, (one hundred and eighty) but the active courage of the British Dragoon was wanting, and the Indians quailed before the steady and silent advance of the Affghan horsemen, and were paralyzed with fear at the sight of their bright scimitars. The Cavalry had a gallop of two miles, and had headed the Dost who had halted on a hill seeing he was cut off, and that his only chance was, to surrender or cut through them. After halting for some time, the Dost moved down the hill, and Captain Fraser who had been recalled, immediately fronted—the Dost being then some six hundred yards off, and ordered the men to draw swords, which lazily came out, an omen of what was to happen. The Dost with the Sultan Khan of Nidgrow, came on behind his standard, which was guarded by Ally Khan of Turan Durrah, and several other Chiefs on the right and left of his standard in extended order rode his son Ufzal Khan and other Chiefs with a number of followers. When they came within some two hundred paces, the Officer that were some distance in front, called to their men to come on; but all that they could do could not get them to advance out of a walk. Dost Mahomed seeing them in confusion, changed his mind, and instead of surrendering, cut through them. Within a few paces of the Officers his men dismounted, and gave them a couple of volleys. The Officers finding the men would not come on, charged. Fraser followed by Eddy went headlong down at the standard, when the former got a severe cut in the arm in return for nearly severing Ally Khan's neck, who was reckoned the finest swordsman in Kohistan. Ponsonby charged those opposite him on the left of the standard; but while he dealt a few cuts around, he got a severe cut across the face, and had his reins cut. Moffat and Broadfoot went at those on the Dost's right, the latter being badly mounted, never thinking, poor fellow, the troopers would not have followed, was knocked over, while the former went clean through. The Affghans rushed down on all sides—most of the troopers, especially the Native Officers, had fled; some fifty troopers remaining, had a short fight with the Dost's people; but they were speedily obliged to give ground and run. They had given up the charge, and stood but little chance against expert swordsmen and men clothed in armour, in hand to hand work, especially with the straight swords that Government give them, instead of their native weapon. Some of the men, I hear, say, they were not allowed to use their pistol, but who would think of using a pistol against a gallant enemy that came down with a sword in his hand. The Dost said some days ago, "I could not depend on the men that were with me, and I came down with the intention of surrendering. The men with me would not allow me to leave; and, I therefore determined to get them mixed up in a fight with you, and give them the slip, and come into your camp." Some days afterwards he said, "I knew your regular Cavalry had not the hearts to fight, the only ones we did not wish to come across were those dressed in yellow, (meaning the irregulars) we knew your Officers would fight, because your nation is famed amongst us for bravery. We heard your Officers calling out to their men, and by their gestures we perceived they were urging them to come on; but the men were sugs doos, and worse than dogs, and when the dogs would not allow, your Officers came down upon us like madmen. If that is the way your nation fight—which we do not call bravery—Allah defend us from a Regiment of your English horse." Such was Dost Mahomed's speech, who has proved himself to be a noble foe, and now that we have no chance of meeting him in arms again, I hope he will be treated well. I only should like to see a squadron of Lancers matched again against him and his 200 men.

Dr. Lord was shot from a small fort while trying to stop some of the runaways. Lieutenant Crispin was killed when the Affghans charged the troopers—out of ten Europeans engaged, five were killed or wounded. The natives had forty killed and wounded—about thirteen killed, and they were either killed by shots, or thrown from their horses and killed while on the ground; nearly the whole of the wounded men, are sword cuts on the back."

SINGAPORE.

THE MARIAM.—During the week the *Mariam* has arrived from Calcutta, having left the *Sand Heads* on the 8th ultimo.—*Singapore Free Press, November* 12.

CHINA—The shipping report of the week announces the arrival of the *Rob Roy* from Macao the 26th ultimo, bringing us the *Canton Press* of the 24th, from which extracts will be found in the usual place. The intelligence by this arrival is of little interest, and is only confirmatory of what appeared in last Thursday's number relative to the movement of the troops at Chusan into winter-quarters, and the discharge of a number of the transport vessels. There is, however, this addition, that "measures were at length being taken to subject the whole island of Chusan to British sway, and the building of the British Fort near the town of Tinghae, and commanding it, was proceeding with all possible despatch."—The policy pursued at Chusan seems to us inexplicable—After the taking of the island, or rather after driving away the inhabitants of its capital, we content ourselves with exercising authority over its deserted streets; encamp our men in unwholesome marshes; and, on the principle of conciliating the Chinese, prevent the troops from foraging—preferring that they should fall victims to unhealthy quarters, rather than that the enemy should suffer any injury!—*Now* when negotiations are on the point of commencing, which may end and are likely to do so, in our evacuating Chusan, we begin the process of subjecting the island to our authority, and erecting fortifications!—It is deplorable to think of the extent to which our troops have suffered from the false policy pursued in this respect—involving the principle of sacrificing our men, not to obtain possession of an enemy's country, but that the enemy may themselves maintain quiet and undisturbed possession of it! This we should think was rather a novelty in war—and although we always gave our voice for the prosecution of hostilities, on a footing that would, as far as practicable, leave private property unmolested; yet, the principle of invasion, of the violation of territory, having been acted upon by the seizure of Chusan, why halt at that point, if, to prevent our land forces from being swept off by disease, it became necessary to obtain possession of some more advantageous locality?—In no respect whatever has the occupation of Chusan been of the slightest use, to the expedition, more than many other places on the coast would have been; and of no advantage in a commercial point of view, except to prove that, without the consent of the Chinese authorities, it could never be availed of by us as a commercial emporium—one of the results of this expedition being to prove that the inhabitants of the Coast are in a state of subjugation to the mandarins which was scarcely to be expected even from all we had heard of the crushing and benumbing despotism of China. Many of our officers had sufficiently strong proof of this fact when they saw the money which they put into the native boats, for the provisions of which they constrained the delivery, thrown again into the water before their eyes; notwithstanding all the suggestions of Chinese avarice, in preference to the risk of carrying it on shore!

It seems the admiral would not arrive at Macao before the 15th of the present month: and until then and the opening of the conferences all would of course continue calm—but whether it is the full that so often proceeds a tempest is a question that will soon be dissolved. Another ship of war H. M. S. *Samarang* (28) had arrived from the coast of South America and it is stated in the *Canton Press*, that two more were expected from the same station: which would raise this already formidable armament to the number of twenty sail of men-of-war, exclusive of the armed Steamers.

The *Golconda* we regret to find was still missing, as also the *Governor Doherty*; and apprehensions we hear are entertained respecting the safety of another vessel which has been for some time looked for here from the China Coast.

The *Rob Roy* encountered a severe Typhoon, but not of long duration, the day after she left Macao, and which came on very suddenly, and without any of the usual indications of an approaching storm.—the sky being perfectly clear and serene just before it commenced. She arrived here on Monday last and sailed the same evening for Calcutta.

When the *Rob Roy* left China it appears the *John O'Gaunt* had arrived at Macao; and we think worth while to notice the performance of this vessel, during her present voyage.—She sailed from Liverpool the 21st June last; arrived at Singapore the 24th September; sailed thence again for Manila the 4th Oct., where she arrived the 15th of the same month; took her departure from that port on the 18th, and arrived at Macao on the 25th Oct.—Thus with all stoppages, completing the voyage to China in 113 days

The *Bella Marina*, a new Liverpool ship, which was expected to sail on the 24th June last, and to rival the *John o'Gaunt*, has not yet arrived.—*Ibid.*

THE FAMILIES OF JOHORE AND QUEDAH.—We hear from Malacca that Sultan ALI ISKANDER SHAH heir to the rights, dignities, and property, of the late Sultan of Johore (by whom in conjunction with the late Tummonggong of Singapore this Settlement was ceded to the British government) is making overtures for a matrimonial alliance with the family of the ex-King of Quedah. Some trifling interruption in the matter had it seems arisen, but we trust it is merely temporary, and that the houses of Johore and Quedah may enjoy the satisfaction of consummating a union which appears every way desirable.—*Ibid.*

China,

THE OLD AND THE NEW COMMISSIONER.—We gave below the translation with which we have been kindly favored, of a document purporting to be an Edict expressing the imperial displeasure at the late Governor Lin's proceedings. The ostensible reason for Lin's dismissal from office, therefore, is the non-success of his measures for the suppression of the Opium-trade, and his having sent false reports concerning it to the Emperor, but we rather suspect that the real cause of his disgrace must be traced to Capt. Elliot's negotiation at the Feiho, and that the Peking Government is willing to make a show of giving satisfaction for the outrage committed by Lin, and complained of by the English. Altogether Lin has delivered over his seals of office to the Lieut. Governor, it seems not to be certain, as we mentioned in last week's paper, that he is to leave Canton immediately for Peking; on the contrary, it is now said that he will remain there for the present, awaiting the arrival of Keshen which must take place in a few days. We incline to think this latter report to be true, for it would appear *almost* inexplicable that Lin should be ordered to leave Canton without giving the new Yumchae, Keshen, the information he must be so much in want of to enable him to treat with the Admiral. Opinion among the natives, as to the merits of Lin's administration seem to be divided, although the rumours of his rapaciousness which were common some time since, and to which we have several times alluded, are by most of them discredited, and it is on the contrary now said that he has not extorted any money for his own purpose, but all the fines he exacted, and seizures he made, have been honestly applied to the public service. From what we hear from natives, it would be difficult for any high public functionary, whose measures have caused so much loss and distress to thousands, to have drawn upon himself less personal obloquy among those he governed then Lin has done; they seem almost all to believe that he did no more than conscientiously follow upon the orders received from Peking, for whose success he ought not to be held personally responsible. The new Yumchae, Keshen, is generally supposed to have great influence at court and from his numerous memorials and suggestions contained in the Peking Gazette, of which from time to time we have given the substance, must also be, to say the least, a very active public officer. On the 16th January last year we published a long and interesting memorial to the Emperor, by Keshen, regarding the smuggling of Opium; and the opinions of this new commissioner regarding foreigners, and how they ought to be dealt with, may therefrom be gathered. Keshen styles his report "a memorial recommending to put a temporary stop to foreign intercourse with China," and the only thing he proposes in order to compel the people of this country to the disuse of Opium, is the preventing its being brought, for which purpose he recommends for a time to break off all intercourse with foreigners, and to establish a chain of fortifications along the whole of the coast, in order to guard against their approaching it. Keshen is of opinion that foreigners are altogether in the power of the Chinese, and that after they shall have been excluded for some time, and after their stocks of Rhubarb and of Tea, of which he supposes them to keep stores sufficient for 10 or 20 years consumption, shall have been exhausted, they will beg for permission to trade being again given, in the most abject language, and then have to pay gold and silver in exchange for Tea and Rhubarb, instead of as now deluging the land with Opium, and taking away in return Sycee Silver. The foreigners, says Keshen, "subsist day by day, "upon beef and mutton, and every day, after "meals, they take this divine medicine, (i. e. "Tea and Rhubarb) in order to get a motion in their bowels." It seems in fact to be Keshen's opinion that without those two articles foreigners must die of constipation, and his plan is humanely to extirpate them by denying them this medicine. The Viceroy of Pechelee therefore recommended that an imperial proclamation be published, prohibiting all intercourse with foreigners thus "defeating their schemes, and having done this, "you (the Emperor) have merely to bend "down their back, and pin them by the collar."

We have thought it of some interest to our readers, at a moment when Keshen is likely to play so very prominent a part in transactions with the English, to give the above short abstract, in order to lay before them the opinions this officer entertains with regard to intercourse with foreigners which if they are not changed since may be a serious obstacle to any amicable arrangement. The other parts of his memorial, which has probably had much influence on the Imperial counsels, and on the subsequent measures of Lin, is merely remarkable for the therein expressed distrust of the loyalty of the Canton and Fokeen people inhabiting the coasts of these provinces, who the memorialist thinks, may be prevailed on to join the foreigners against their own government. In one respect he differs from Lin—he does not wish any of the natives of the flowery land to be punished for the smoking of Opium, for, says he, they may be permitted to consume that which is now in the country; but as none more will afterwards be permitted to be introduced, they must of necessity give over as soon as the old stock is exhausted. Keshen was not then aware of the insurmountable difficulties Lin has encountered in suppressing the smuggling trade.—*Canton Press, Oct.* 24.

CHINESE WAR DRAMATIZED.—It seems that China affairs have created a much greater interest in England generally than even the numerous publication on the subject have led us to suppose since the scenes enacted here last year in sober earnest have been brought upon the stage at *Astley's* in a *Naval-Serio Comic-Sketch* as the play bill has it, and where the Canton merchants are brought upon the stage, an eye witness says, in rough pea-jackets, with enormous pistols, looking as fierce as smugglers ever do. We wish we had for a few hours the use of Solomon's carpet to take a peep at this performance, but since that is denied us and we fear to our readers also, we as well as they must be contented with the following copy of the play-bill, from which some inference may be drawn of the treatment this, 'subject of all absorbing interest' has experienced at the hands of the play wright. The play bill, dated 4th May, then read thus:

THE CHINESE WAR.

A naval serio-comic sketch, with new and appropriate costume, &c. illustrative of the recent events between

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the Chinese and British,
introducing a
NAVAL FETE ON THE QUARTER DECK OF A BRITISH MAN OF WAR!!
River at Canton.—The Viceroy's Pagoda.
Treachery of Commissioner Loo,
Courage of the British boatswain—
contest and dispersing of the

CHINESE WAR JUNKS.

BY H. M. SHIPS 'HYACINTH AND VOLAGE!!!'

Jao Kong (Viceroy of China) Mr. Harwood.
Commissioner Loo..... Mr. Johnson.
Knou Sing (a Mandarin)..... Mr. Widdcomb.
Captain Elliot..... Mr. Elliot.
Captain James .....Mr. Bland.
Lieutenant (R N) ..... Mr. Smith.
Lieutenant of Marines ..... Mr. Rayner.
Mat ..... Mr. George.
Dick Rattling (English sailor) Mr. Shepherd.
Corporal Bombshell (marines) Mr. Lawrence.
Lady Indamore ..... Mr. Stickney.

In the course of the piece, A NAUTICAL HORNPIPE.—*Ibid,*

MANDARIN VISIT TO WHAMPOA.—About a week since, the Ex-Governor Lin, the Foyuen, several other high Canton Mandarins, and some officers lately arrived from Peking, went to Whampoo, on board the two American ships there, where they staid some time. What the object of their visit was is not known, it was possibly nothing more than to gratify the curiosity of the Peking mandarins, altho' it is also said that Lin may have intended to give them a proof of his vigilance against the Opium traffic, and that he took them to Whampoa to be present at the destruction (by fire) of some 40 or 50 chests of Opium said lately to have been seized. Our correspondent suggest that this visit may have been caused by some plan of an intended improvement of the China navy, being entertained, but if such be the case, the looking at two merchantmen will not aid them much.—*Ibid.*

H. M. S. *Samarang*, Captain James Scott, arrived here on Tuesday last from the coast of South America, and we learn that two more English ships of war are expected from the same station. The *Samarang* encountered a Typhoon on the 5th, and carried away some of her lighter spars.—*Ibid.*

IMPERIAL EDICT.—Imperial Edict addressed to Lin Tsihtsen, Governor of Canton, &c. &c.

"Internally, you have failed in establishing our commerce on a proper footing.

"Empty and vain have been your promises to stop (the Opium Trade *) No success has attended your measures, which have involved us in numberless difficulties. Anxiously and secretly have I thought upon the subject, and truly, my mind is heavy with grief and indignation. It will be seen how you can clear yourself in the eyes of your Emperor."—*Ibid.*

Macao, 12th October, 1840.—Admiral Elliot is expected here with the greatest part of his squadron about the end of October, and the negotiations with Keshen will it is said, commence in the middle of November. To anticipate a favourable result from them would be quite contrary to the genius of Asiatic Monarchies; though there is little doubt the Chinese have a strong desire for peace and a reluctance to drive matters to extremities. If we may believe Canton reports the Emperor has ordered the cessation of hostilities against the English, but this does not tally with the fire rafts which still threaten the outside shipping (now removed from Capsingmoon to Toonkoo) nor with the refusal to give up a British Officer kidnapped from Chusan, besides the crew of the captured Transpport *Kite*.

"*Macao, 3d November* 1840.—We have but little of interest to communicate since our last circular of 12th October. Advices from Chusan extend to 24th ult. at which period we regret the unhealthiness of the troops (almost exclusively among the ranks) continued without diminution, and it is caid to have been in contemplation to send some of the worst cases to Manila or Singapore for change of climate. It had been determined to establish several military posts round the Island; to await the completion of which Admiral Elliot had deferred his departure, but is expected here in three or four days. Captain Anstruther and the captured crew of the *Kite* were still imprisoned at Ningpo, as is Mr. Stanton at Canton.

Canton advices to 30th ult. state that Lin had been deprived of all his offices and honours, and after actually starting for Pekin had been recalled to await at Canton an investigation of his conduct on the arrival of Keshen who is soon expected.

Both the Chinese authorities and merchants appear to feel certain that there will be an immediate settlement of differences and re-opening of trade. But among foreigners the impression is still general that this arises from a confidence of being able, as usual, to circumvent by negotiation, and that without a heavier blow that has yet been struck, it is impossible they can really intend to grant at once the heavy demands of the British. It is therefore expected that much difficulty and delay will be experienced in the negotiations about to commence and that a resort to force will be ultimately requisite.

* A Chinese suggest the following as the more correct version of this passage.
"Vain and futile have been your excuses to blind me, and prevent (an investigation of your conduct.")
—ED. C. P.

MAULMAIN.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, NOV. 4.

Accounts have arrived from Rangoon since our last but they afford no further information of the proceedings and aims of the French negotiator whose arrival at that port we mentioned last week. The vessel which conveyed him there, the *Coromandel*, was, we learn, sold on the 25th ultimo, at public auction, as money on her bottomry could not be raised to effect the repairs which it is necessary she should undergo, —the negotiator himself being purchaser.

There is still some talk at Rangoon of the intentions of the king to honour that place with a visit. Such a circumstance would be the best proof which could now be given of his own views in respect to the security of himself on the throne and of the succession of his son.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, NOV. 11.

Our accounts from Rangoon during the week pase possess but little interest. The new Governor has entered upon the duties of his station with a disposition apparently inclined to exercise his authority into manner less obnoxious to the good opinion of the people, than some of his predecessors have done, and ha are glad to learn that the general impression is in wl favour.

The "French Ambassador" was still at Rangoon, at the date of our last accounts, waiting for orders from the Capital. The *Coromandel*, it is said, after undergoing some repairs, is to proceed to Calcutta.

The Earthquake which was felt here a month ago, was also slightly felt in Rangoon.

It is reported that the King, at a late festival, distributed presents to the people in the shape of handkerchiefs and clothes of various descriptions, to the tamount of twenty thousand Rupees—a munificence somewhat unusual in a Burmese prince. Most of those presents probably consisted of articles of British manufacture, which had been sent up to his Majesty as revenue derived from the port-customs at Rangoon. If we are right in this conjecture, it speaks well for the amount of importations into that country of articles of British industry. We have not as yet seen any statement on which we could form a correct dea as to the imports and exports at that place, or ihe probable amount annually of the trade in British Goods carried on there. We are not quite sure that a public statement of this kind would be altogether agreeable to the views of the Court, or strictly compatible with the policy of the Government. We believe the custom-house records are kept with great accuracy, and might be relied on as affording materials or such a statement, but it is possible that an attempt to gain access to them for the purpose of information might be imputed by the Authorities to some sinister design. Their intercourse with foreign nations may not yet have had the effect of removing that jealously with which they have been accustomd to which the movements of foreigners. We my, however, not bet just towards the character of the present Govrenmen in this particular, and we should be glad if we could obtain evidence sufficient to convnice us that the sources of information on the subject of trade and commerce were left unguarded and open to the investigation of any one who mght which to bcome acquainted with their full exent and value. Comparatively the trade of Rangoon is small, and must be confined to its present limited extent, so long as the people of the country have for wants, are poor from oppression or the habits of leness, and consequently without a stimulus to productive industry; but small as the trade cmparatively is, a general statement of its progress or check occasionally made to the public, would be Of some interest at least to the mercantile country, and are a now item to the large account of British commerce.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MANIFESTO.

HURKARU, NOVEMBER 19.

Addressed to the King of Sandwich Islands, by Captain Laplace commanding the French frigate l'Artemise in the name of his Government.

His Majesty the King of the French having commanded me to come to Honolulu in order to put an end, either by force or persuasion, to the ill treatment, to which the French have been victims at the Sandwich Islands. I hasten, first, to employ this last means as the most conformable to the political, noble and liberal system pursued by France against the powerless, hoping thereby I shall make the principal chiefs of these islands understand how fatal the conduct which they pursue towards her, will be to their interests, and perhaps cause disasters to them and to their country, should they be obstinate in their perseverance. Misled by perfidious counsellors; deceived by the excessive indulgence which the French government has extended towards them for several years, they are undoubtedly ignorant how potent it is and that in the world there is not a power which is capable of preventing it from punishing its enemies; otherwise they would have endeavoured to merit its favour, or not to incur its displeasure, as they have done in ill treating the French. They would have faithfully put into execution the treaties, in place of violating them as soon as the fear disappeared, as well as the ships of war which had caused it, whereby bad intentions had been constrained. In fine they will comprehend that to persecute the Catholic religion, to tarnish it with the name of idolatry, and to expel under this absurd pretext, the French from this Archipelago, was to offer an insult to France and to its sovereign.

It is, without doubt, the formal intention of France that the King of Sandwich Islands be powerful, independant of every foreign power and that he consider her his ally, but she also demands that he conform to the usages of civilized nations. Now, amongst the latter there is not even one which does not permit in its territory the free toleration of all religions; and yet, at the Sandwich Islands, the French are not allowed publicly the exercise of theirs, while Protestants enjoy therein the most extensive privileges, for these all favours, for those the most cruel persecutions. Such a state of affairs, being contrary to the laws of nations, insulting to those of Catholics, can no longer continue, and I am sent to put an end to it. Consequently I demand in the name of my government.

1st. That the Catholic worship be declared free throughout all the dominions subject to the King of the Sandwich Islands; that the members of the religious faith shall enjoy in them all the privileges granted to Protestants.

2d. That a site for a Catholic Church be given by the government at Honolulu, a port frequented by the French and that this church be ministred by priests for their nation.

3d. That all Catholics imprisoned on account of religion since the last persecutions extended to the French missionaries be immediately set at liberty.

4th. That the King of the Sandwich Islands deposit in the hands of the Captain of the L'Artemise the sum of twenty thousand dollars as a guarantee of his future conduct towards France, which sum the government will restore to him when it shall consider that the accompanying treaty will be faithfully complied with.

5th. That the treaty signed by the King of the Sandwich Islands, as well as the sum above mentioned be conveyed on board the frigate l'Artemise by one of the principal chiefs of the country and also that, the batteries of Honululu do salute the French Flag with twenty one guns which will be returned by the frigate.

These are the equitable conditions at the price of which, the King of the Sandwich Islands shall conserve friendship with France. I am induced to hope, that, understanding better how necessary it is for the prosperity of his people and the preservation of his power, he will remain in peace with the whole world, and hasten to subscribe, to them, and thus imitate the laudable example which the Queen of Tahaiti has given in permitting the free toleration of the Catholic religion in her dominions, but, if contrary to my expectations, it should be otherwise, and the King and principal chiefs of the Sandwhich Islands, led on by bad counsellors, refuse to sign the treaty which I present, war will immediately commence, and all the devastations, all the calamities which may be the unhappy but necessary results, will be imputed to themselves alone, and they must also pay the losses which the aggrieved foreigners, in these circumstances, shall have a right to reclaim.

The 10th July, (9th according to date here) 1839.
Captain of the French frigate l'Artemise.
(Signed) C. LAPLACE.

The same officer was charged with the following official letter from Captain Laplace to the British Consul, which he delivered immediately on landing.

TRANSLATION,

Monsieur le Consul:—Having been sent by my government to put an end to the ill treatment, to which, In proposing the terms of the treaty, Captain Laplace no doubt consulted the interests of his country and his compatriots, he was undoubtedly right in so doing, and would have been reprehensible had he acted otherwise; he insisted therefore on the insertion of the two Articles which he conceived of weighty importance, but which at first were objected to, on the part of the natives; in the most friendly manner however, he made it optional for the King to decline entering into any treaty whatever, requesting his Majesty to decide freely, as no compulsion would be attempted. The document as presented to Captain Laplace was finally signed by the King as the 17th instant and, whether through fear or otherwise, is not for Mr. Castle to decide, as his Majesty himself has declared in an official communication to the French Consul, that "he never mentioned to any foreigner or native the reason which induced him to sign the treaty."

As the question as to whom the ultimate dominancy of these islands shall appertain, is of no inconsiderable interest, we shall take occasion to examine the whole question in all its bearings.

under the false pretexts of Catholicity, the French have been subjected for several years in this Archipelago, my intention is to commence hostilities the 13th July (which is the twelfth of your date) or 12 A. M. against the King of Sandwich Islands, should he refuse to accede immediately to the just conditioch of the treaty presented by me, the clauses of which I explain in the Manifesto of which I have the honour in sending you a copy. Should this chief contrary to my expectation, persist in his blindness, or to expresso myself more plainly, to follow the advice of interested counsellors, to deceive himself, I will be constrained, in this case, to employ the strong means of force which I have at my disposition. I consider it my duty to inform you, Monsieur le Consul, that I offer asylum and protection on board the Frigate L'Artemise to those of your compatriots, who may apprehend danger, under these circumstances, on the part of the natives either for their persons or property.

Receive, Monsieur le Consul the assurance of the very distinguished consideration of your devoted servt.

Post Capt. Commanding the Ship L'Artermise.
C. LAPLACE.

A similar communication was also addressed to the American Consul with this addition:

"I do not, however, include in this class, the individuals who although born it is said, in the United States, make, apart of the protestant clergy of the chief of this archipelago, direct his counsels, influence his conduct, and are the true authors of the insults given by him to France. For me they compose a part of the native population and must undergo the unhappy consequences of a war which they shall have brought on the contrary."

Forty eight hoers were given by the commander of the L'Artemise for the King to comply with the terms of the Manifesto, failing to do which, hostilities would then immediately commence. His Majesty however being absent, intercession was made by the Governor, to have the time extended for complying with the terms of the Manifesto, till a vessel might be dispatched to a neighbouring island for the King. The period prescribed was in consequence, protracted for six days, and the Governor immediately despatched a small native schooner to the island of Mani, where the King at that time, was residing.

"On Saturday morning, the 13th Inst. the King not having arrived, the Governor made known to Captain Laplace, that he was willing and disposed immediately to comply with the conditions of the Manifesto in behalf of his sovereign, whom he feared, might have been persuaded or prevented from leaving his residence at Mani. Accordingly at 3 o'clock the same day, Colonel Kekonacoaa the Governor, in full uniform, repaired on board the L'Artemise, in the barge of the King, carrying with him twenty thousand dollars in silver and gold, and bearing also the treaty (similar to the Manifesto) signed by himself and the Governess Kekuluchi in behalf of Kamehameha III, King of the Sandwich Islands. As the barge proceeded to the frigate, the fort saluted the French flag with twenty-one guns, which on the Governors arriving on board, was returned by an equal number. Keknanaoa was received with every respect and attention by Captain Laplace, and after remaining on board about an hour returned to the shore.

SYDNEY.

MURDER BY THE BLACKS.

In our last we casually adverted to a rumour of the death of Mr. Stapleton of the survey department, by a tribe of blacks, and ventured to hope that the melancholy intelligence was unfounded; but we now regret to say, the truth of the report has since been confirmed by the arrival of the schooner *Nancy* from Moreton Bay. The particulars of this wanton and barbarous outrage are as follow:—In June, Mr. Stapleton and seven men were detached from Mr. Dixton's party, for the purpose of surveying the land from Limestone to Richmond, southward of Moreton Bay; one day, as Mr. Stapleton, with the cook and one of the party, who was sick, were in the tent, Mr. Stapelton being in the act of pricking off his work, they were suddenly attacked by a large party of blacks, who appeared to be aware that they had not much ammunition. Mr. Stapleton and the cook were murdered and partially roasted, and the sick man severely wounded and left for dead. Next day, the blacks returned, and, finding he was not dead, gave him something to eat, and told him one of the white men would not burn. When the blacks left, he crawled away, and was met next day, by a party headed by Lieutenant Gorman, seven miles from the spot where the attack took place. The mang'led remains of Mr. Stapleton and the other unfortunate victim was found, and buried; and five of the blacks concerned in the murder have been captured. The survivor in this horrible tragedy is insane, owing to the fright and ill-usage he received, and is likely to remain an idiot all the days of his life. There does not appear to have been the slightest provocation for this cruel and cold-blooded deed. How long shall the people of New South Wales have to endure such atrocious and bloody outrages by these fiend-like wretches—besides paying for protectors for them, and having no protection ourselves from their inhuman barbarity?—*Australian, August* 25.

ST. PATRICK'S CHAPEL.

On Tuesday last the foundation stone of the new Catholic Chapel of St. Patrick, Church-hill, was laid with great pomp and ceremony, the clergy appearing in their canonicals, and the people in procession marching along with music to the tune of *St. Patrick's day in the morning*, with green ribbons and crosses, and men on horseback with white rods in their hands. The Bishop made a speech to the multitude, which we did not hear, and went through the usual ceremony by which the ground is said to be consecrated. The whole affair excited a good deal of attention, and although the crowd of spectators was immense, all went off peaceably.—*Colonist, August* 27.

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

It may now be confidently expected that our long absent Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, is now on his way to this colony. Sir George Gipps, yesterday, read in Council a portion of a despatch from the Colonial Office, acquainting him with the fact that Mr. T. Mitchell had applied for further leave of absence, and that on account of the reasons alleged by him, a further leave of absence of three months had been granted him from the 9th of March, 1840, so that on the 9th of June, Sir Thomas should have embarked. His Excellency remarked at the same time, that he was decidedly of opinion, that the Surveyor-General should be in this colony and not in England.—*Ibid.*

CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK'S SALARIES.

Colonel Gibbs stated in Council, yesterday, that the salaries of the Custom House clerks were so low, that he could not retain efficient persons in his department. Nine clerks had left him within the last three years, and the best clerk now in his office had given him notice that he should leave him at the end of the next quarter, in as much as any shopkeeper in the town would give him a better salary than was allowed by the Home Government to Custom House clerks. He had already made representations to the Lords of the Treasury, but they had been ineffectual. The Governor said that the same grievance existed wherever the salaries were fixed upon for the empire generally by the Home Government.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF DR. M'LEAN.

Dr. Daniel M'Lean, Staff Surgeon to the Forces (H. P.) died yesterday morning. Dr. M'Lean was for several years attached to the 42d Highlanders, with which distinguished regiment he served throughout the whole of Sir John Moore's expedition, and also in the Peninsula, where he was present at several of the general actions in that campaign. Dr. M'Lean has not been long enough in this colony to be so generally known and esteemed as he deserved. That his talents and character commanded the highest respect and regard in his native country, we well know, and also that they were fully appreciated in that branch of the service to which he belonged, and by none more than the present head of that department, Sir James M'Gregor, Bart, Dyr. M'Lean was lately appointed to the medical charge of the Lunatic Asylum, where he died.—*Ibid.*

NOVELTIES.

The *savans* of the colony were not a little surprised at reading in a late number of *the Sydney Monitor* of the Apollo of Belvidera. It was in a *scientific* letter on steam navigation that this novel antiquity was first brought to light. We have something very new from *the Herald* for any of our friends who may have lately arrived. Scarcely a day passes but we are asked—'Where can I get lodgings? I should like them in a nice *airy* neighbourhood.' We refer such applicants, one and all, to *the Herald* office. In the Supplement of one of the numbers of that paper last week, are advertised. 'To let, three rooms, a sitting room, and two bed rooms, in the healthy part *of the flagstaff*. Whether the 'healthy part' be about the centre or not, we imagine that the cross trees would make the best sitting appartment, and a tar who was not top-heavy might manage to sleep on the yard-arms. The advertiser might as well have added, a lofty attic, with a notice, that the tenant would require a little shingling done before he could occupy.—*Ibid, Sept.* 8.

PORT PHILLIP.

COOLIES.

Since our last article on the importation of Coolies from India, we have been favoured by a friend with a most interesting document showing the relative expense of European and Coolie labour. The difference is indeed so great that the most apathetic will be struck by it, and when we take into consideration the mild, peaceable and sober manners of these people, it will at once be seen how their introduction in sufficient number must act upon the idle, the dissolute, the extravagant and drunken habits of but by far the greater proportion of our present labourers. We learn also from a private source that Mr. Blanchard, the brother-in-law of Mr. F. Manton of our town, has undertaken to proceed to India for an influential body of the Sydney graziers and agriculturists, to import upon an extensive scale this class of labourers and mechanics, they being convinced from experience of their perfect fitness for all colonial purposes.

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